



City of Lawrence

PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

Consolidated Plan 2023-2027



2023 Annual Action Plan

Table of Contents

Executive Summary.....	4
ES-05 Executive Summary - 24 CFR 91.200(c), 91.220(b)	4
The Process	7
PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies 24 CFR 91.200(b).....	7
PR-10 Consultation – 91.100, 91.110, 91.200(b), 91.300(b), 91.215(l) and 91.315(l).....	9
PR-15 Citizen Participation – 91.105, 91.115, 91.200(c) and 91.300(c)	23
Needs Assessment	28
NA-05 Overview	28
NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.205 (a,b,c)	29
NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)	38
NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)	41
NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – 91.205 (b)(2).....	44
NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion – 91.205(b)(2)	46
NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)	47
NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c).....	52
NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment – 91.205(b,d).....	57
NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs – 91.215 (f)	59
Housing Market Analysis.....	61
MA-05 Overview	61
MA-10 Number of Housing Units – 91.210(a)&(b)(2).....	62
MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing - 91.210(a).....	65
MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing – 91.210(a).....	68
MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing – 91.210(b)	71
MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services – 91.210(c).....	75

2023-2027 City of Lawrence Consolidated Plan Draft

For Public Comment – May 4, 2023

MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services – 91.210(d) 78

MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.210(e) 81

MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets – 91.215 (f) 82

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion 88

MA-60 Broadband Needs of Housing occupied by Low- and Moderate-Income Households -
91.210(a)(4), 91.310(a)(2) 89

MA-65 Hazard Mitigation - 91.210(a)(5), 91.310(a)(3) 91

Strategic Plan 92

 SP-05 Overview 92

 SP-10 Geographic Priorities – 91.215 (a)(1) 93

 SP-25 Priority Needs - 91.215(a)(2) 94

 SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 91.215 (b) 101

 SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.215(a)(4), 91.220(c)(1,2) 103

 SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure - 91.215(k) 107

 SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4) 112

 SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement – 91.215(c) 118

 SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.215(h) 120

 SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d) 121

 SP-65 Lead based paint Hazards – 91.215(i) 124

 SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy – 91.215(j) 125

 SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230 126

Annual Action Plan 127

 AP-15 Expected Resources – 91.220(c)(1,2) 127

 AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives 131

 AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d) 136

 AP-38 Project Summary 138

2023-2027 City of Lawrence Consolidated Plan Draft

For Public Comment – May 4, 2023

AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)..... 149

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g) 150

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)..... 152

AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities - 91.220(i) 153

AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.220(j) 157

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k) 159

AP-90 Program Specific Requirements – 91.220(l)(1,2,4) 162

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources 166

Executive Summary

ES-05 Executive Summary - 24 CFR 91.200(c), 91.220(b)

1. Introduction

This Consolidated Plan provides a basis and strategy for the use of federal funds granted to the City of Lawrence by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) under the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and Home Investment Partnerships (HOME) programs. This Consolidated Plan covers the period beginning August 1, 2023, through July 31, 2027, including five program years. Programs and activities described in this plan are intended to primarily benefit low- and moderate-income residents of the City of Lawrence, neighborhoods with high concentrations of low-income and moderate-income residents, and the city as a whole. This plan is the product of public outreach, public hearings, and consultation with many various agencies, groups, and organizations involved in the development of affordable housing, creation of job opportunities for low- and moderate-income residents, and/or provision of services to children, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, and homeless persons. A complete draft of this plan has been made available for public review on May 4, 2023, and for a 30-day comment period beginning May 9, 2023, until June 9, 2023. The availability of both the draft plan and the final plan is advertised in the Lawrence Journal-World newspaper and the complete documents are available for review at the City's website https://lawrenceks.org/pds/reports_plans/ and in print form in the Development Services office of Planning and Development Services.

2. Summary of the objectives and outcomes identified in the Plan Needs Assessment Overview

Several areas were identified as priorities for the city of Lawrence which will feed into the objectives and the outcomes of the plan moving forward. These areas include: Equity and Inclusion, Affordable Housing, Systems, Emergency Shelter, Infrastructure, and Supportive Housing. The specific objectives and outcomes for the goals are contained in SP-45 and can be found in that section.

3. Evaluation of past performance

The pandemic had highlighted some areas in programming that are critical to the citizens of Lawrence and has also created a framework for a more collaborative way of addressing such needs. Since the late 1990's, the City of Lawrence had used the *Step Up to Better Housing* strategy as the basis for funding recommendations made by both the former Community Development Advisory Committee (CDAC) and the city's own staff review team. The strategy aligned with the Consolidated Plan goals. The Strategy was approved by the City Commission and had been reaffirmed on a yearly basis by the CDAC prior to allocating funding for CDBG and HOME activities and projects. Guided by this strategy, funding was consistently allocated to one of five areas: Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing, Permanent/Permanent Supportive Housing, Revitalized Neighborhoods, and Community Facilities. The

For Public Comment – May 4, 2023

2022 program year’s funding priorities continued to take the City Commission Strategic Plan into account when recommending funding, and the Step Up to Better Housing Strategy and public input continued to provide a significant benefit to looking at projects that sustain services in the community that serve low- and moderate-income individuals and families, as well as to effectively meet the three objectives of providing decent, affordable housing, suitable living environments, or economic opportunities. The City of Lawrence Housing Initiatives Division has been effective at providing homeowner improvement programs such as weatherization, comprehensive housing rehabilitation, emergency and furnace loans, and first-time homebuyer rehabilitation. Public service agencies provide reporting on performance measures, and other capital improvement projects such as traffic calming devices and sidewalk gap construction have provided immediate community benefits. The partnership between the Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority and the City has produced a highly successful Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) program, and the City’s partnership with Tenants to Homeowners (the City’s CHDO) and Lawrence Habitat for Humanity has proven very effective in providing affordable options to first-time homebuyers.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The City provides for and encourages citizens to participate in the development of all the Plans covered by the Citizen Participation Plan. The City further encourages participation by low- and moderate-income persons, and by residents of predominantly low- and moderate-income census tracts and block groups, as defined by HUD. The City will take appropriate actions to encourage the participation of all citizens, including minorities and non-English speaking persons, as well as persons with disabilities. The City encourages the participation of local and regional institutions, Continuums of Care, and other organizations (including businesses, developers, nonprofit organizations, philanthropic organizations, and community-based and faith-based organizations) in the process of developing and implementing the Plans. The City encourages the participation of public and private organizations, including broadband internet service providers, organizations engaged in narrowing the digital divide, agencies whose primary responsibilities include the management of flood prone areas, public land or water resources, and emergency management agencies in the process of developing the Plans. The City encourages, in conjunction with consultation with public housing agencies (PHA), the participation of residents of public and assisted housing developments (including any resident advisory boards, resident councils, and resident management corporations) in the process of developing and implementing the Plans, along with other low-income residents of targeted revitalization areas in which the developments are located. The City will make an effort to provide information to the PHA about the Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH), Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) strategy, and consolidated plan activities related to its developments and surrounding communities so that the PHA can make this information available at the annual public hearing(s) required for the PHA Plan. The City will explore alternative public involvement techniques and quantitative ways to measure efforts that encourage citizen participation in a shared vision for change in communities and neighborhoods, and the review of program performance; e.g., use of focus groups and the Internet. The City will provide citizens with a reasonable opportunity to comment on the Plans and on substantial amendments to the Plans, and will make the Citizen Participation Plan

For Public Comment – May 4, 2023

public. The Citizen Participation Plan will be in a format accessible to persons with disabilities, upon request. The City will take reasonable steps to provide language assistance to ensure meaningful access to participation by non-English-speaking residents of the community. The City of Lawrence Housing Initiatives Division (HID) Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Plan is established pursuant to and in accordance with Title VI of the Civil Right Act of 1964, Executive Order 13166, “Improving Access to Services for Persons With Limited English Proficiency,” and the Department of Housing and Urban Development’s (HUD) Final Guidance to Federal Financial Assistance Recipients Regarding Title VI Prohibition Against National Origin Discrimination Affecting Limited English Proficient Persons, dated January 22, 2007, and effective February 21, 2007. The current HID LEP Plan is available for public review online at: https://lawrenceks.org/pds/reports_plans/.

5. Summary of public comments

Any public comment received during the comment period will be attached to this plan.

6. Summary of comments or views not accepted and the reasons for not accepting them

It is not anticipated that there will be comments or views not accepted. If there are, the information will be contained in this section.

7. Summary

Several strategies and plans go into the creation of project and activity selection. These include the Lawrence City Commission’s Strategic Plan Outcome Areas, the draft Housing and Homelessness Strategic Plan framework, and the Consolidated Plan Assessment of Fair Housing needs. All of these plans/factors/needs are attached to this document.

The Outcome Areas as identified by the Lawrence City Commission Strategic Plan include Unmistakable Identity, Strong and Welcoming Neighborhoods, Safe and Secure, Prosperity and Economic Security, and Connected City.

Consolidated Plan Priority Needs for 2023-2027 include: Equity and Inclusion, Affordable Housing, Systems, Emergency Shelter, Infrastructure, and Supportive Housing.

AFH Consolidated Plan Goals include: increase affordable housing options (affordable housing, equity and inclusion); explore additional revenue streams for funding the Affordable Housing Trust fund (affordable housing, supportive housing); maintain existing affordable housing (affordable housing, equity and inclusion); commission an updated housing needs market assessment (equity and inclusion, affordable housing, supportive housing, systems, emergency shelter); and increase homeownership among low-income households and members of protected classes (equity and inclusion, affordable housing.)

The Process

PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies 24 CFR 91.200(b)

1. Describe agency/entity responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source

The following are the agencies/entities responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source.

CDBG Administrator	LAWRENCE	Planning and Development Services
HOME Administrator	LAWRENCE	Planning and Development Services

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The lead agency for the Consolidated Plan is the Housing Initiatives Division of the Planning and Development Services Department, City of Lawrence, KS. This division and department oversaw the development of the plan. One citizen advisory board, the Affordable Housing Advisory Board (AHAB) contributed by discussing and recommending allocations for the HOME funding. A city staff group comprised of representatives from the Housing Initiatives Division (2), the Finance Department (1), and the Strategic Plan Strong and Welcoming Neighborhoods group (1) provided recommendations for the CDBG Public Service Funding. Representatives from the Housing Initiatives Division, the Parks and Recreation Department, the Transit Department, and the Municipal Services and Operations Department recommended allocations for various homeowner housing rehabilitation programs, parks, transit, and infrastructure projects. Funding for 2023 was sufficient to recommend fully funding agency Non-Public Service projects. The City Commission was the ultimate decision body for final funding allocations that are submitted to HUD with this plan.

The Affordable Housing Advisory Board (AHAB) Purpose:

- Established by Ordinance No. 9427, as amended on February 6, 2018, the purpose of the Affordable Housing Board is to:
- Advise the Governing Body regarding issues affecting affordable housing and supportive services in the community;
- Oversee and facilitate the purpose of the Affordable Housing Trust Fund, which is to support the acquisition, rehabilitation, and development of affordable housing and supportive services so that all persons in the community have access to independent living with dignity;

2023-2027 City of Lawrence Consolidated Plan Draft

For Public Comment – May 4, 2023

- Make recommendations to the Governing Body regarding the expenditure of money from the Affordable Housing Trust Fund in order to fund projects, as reviewed and approved by the Board, that are consistent with the purpose of the Affordable Housing Trust Fund; and
- Make recommendations to the Governing Body regarding the cultivation and maintenance of steady and various streams of income to fund the Affordable Housing Trust Fund. However, the Board shall not apply for any grant without prior approval of the Governing Body; nor shall it accept any gift or donation without prior approval of the Governing Body.

Members of the Board shall serve three (3) year terms, except when appointed to complete an unexpired term. As established by the bylaws, the terms of Board members shall be staggered so that no more than one-third of the Board's terms shall expire each year. No member shall serve more than two (2) consecutive full, 3-year terms. All members of the board shall serve without compensation.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

Danelle Walters

Assistant Director – Housing Initiatives, City of Lawrence Planning and Development Services

PO Box 708, Lawrence KS 66044

dwalters@lawrenceks.org

PR-10 Consultation – 91.100, 91.110, 91.200(b), 91.300(b), 91.215(I) and 91.315(I)

1. Introduction

The following information is comprised of the agencies that have served on committees, provided direct input or input via other means, CDBG, HOME, Lawrence Housing Trust Fund, and CoC-funded sub-recipients, and delivered the CDBG and HOME services directly. The Consolidated Plan and Action Plan process is a year-round accumulation of reports, discussions, analysis, and observations. All of the agencies/groups listed below have had a part in the final product as well as decisions and discussions that happen year-round.

Provide a concise summary of the jurisdiction’s activities to enhance coordination between public and assisted housing providers and private and governmental health, mental health and service agencies (91.215(I)).

Lawrence has always had a very strong sense of agency collaboration, and this was only enhanced in the wake of the pandemic. The Unified Command structure to disaster response allowed for stakeholders to have conversations and planning efforts that brought a new configuration to working as one. This structure brought together the City, the County, the Lawrence-Douglas County Health Department, LMH Health, the Chamber of Commerce, the University of Kansas, and Lawrence Public Schools. Determining needs and responses to the pandemic led to strong collaborations between agencies on projects both in the present and for future needs.

An influx of Emergency Solutions Grant CARES funding continued to bring strong coordination in the form of the Coordinated Entry process. Douglas County created a position for the Coordinated Entry Administrator, so focus on the regional Coordinated Entry process is a full time role. The City joined the Statewide Homeless Coalition, the Lawrence-Douglas County Continuum of Care regional team, service providers, housing providers, and community housing navigators in twice-monthly meetings that worked toward housing the community’s most vulnerable population.

The City’s Affordable Housing Trust Fund projects continued to be part of a larger coordinated effort to bring affordable housing and supportive services to the city. In July of 2022 the following projects were funded: The Habitat for Humanity Critical Home Repair and Workforce Housing Project (\$50,000), the Accessible Housing Program operated by Independence Inc. (\$50,000), The Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority New Horizons Voucher Program (\$50,000), the Tenants to Homeowners Michigan Six Development project (\$400,000), the Tenants to Homeowners Harper Seven Development project (\$200,000), and the Housing Stabilization Collaborative Rent and Utility Assistance Program (\$300,000) all contributed to shared goals in the City structure in working with low- and moderate-income residents.

For Public Comment – May 4, 2023

In addition, the City Commission allocated American Rescue Plan funds in the amount of \$1,160,000 to affordable housing developments, two additional Tenants to Homeowners affordable housing development projects totaling \$1,000,000, a supported housing project for women entering substance abuse recovery programming (up to \$600,000), a supported housing project for those experiencing homelessness and a serious mental illness (\$900,000), and a modular shelter project for those experiencing homelessness (\$4.5 million).

Describe coordination with the Continuum of Care and efforts to address the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth) and persons at risk of homelessness

Lawrence and Douglas County are a part of the Kansas Balance of State (BoS) Continuum of Care (CoC). The BoS CoC consists of eight regions containing 101 counties. Lawrence/Douglas County is its own region within the CoC. Previously Danelle Walters, Assistant Director of Housing Initiatives in the Planning and Development Services Department, served for three years as the Chair of the BoS CoC Committee as well as the regional coordinator for the Lawrence/Douglas County region. The CoC membership committee meets on a monthly basis and there are reports heard from each region including Lawrence/Douglas County. In addition, Lawrence/Douglas County is active in the Coordinated Entry process.

Douglas County created a position in 2021 for the Coordinated Entry Administrator, who serves full-time as a point of contact for the region with the coordinated entry process. Additionally, the City is recruiting for one position, the Homeless Programs Coordinator who is tasked with analyzing the homeless programming system for the Lawrence and Douglas County community. A Project Specialist – Homeless Programs was hired in 2022 to carry out homeless programming from the perspective of project infrastructure management and coordination. These positions will work closely with the Continuum of Care and partner agencies to identify service gaps and work with program creation for addressing those experiencing homelessness.

Community service providers and partners meet on a year-round basis regarding Point-In-Time (PIT) homeless count efforts. The PIT numbers are used throughout the community in varying capacities, and because of the efforts of the City and the service providers, the importance and impact of the count are appreciated, and every effort is made to perform an effective and efficient count. In addition, the City of Lawrence is an Emergency Solutions Grant recipient through the State of Kansas and coordination between the City and the CoC is reached in that way as well. Within the community, the numbers received as part of the PIT efforts are implemented into the Community Housing Vision, and gaps are identified from what housing services are available, and what the actual need is. The BoS has not reported any unaccompanied youth in recent years, and the community has placed a special emphasis on homeless families with children. Agencies have examined their programs and resources to serve this particular population. Referral sources are utilized when a particular sector of homeless are unable to obtain resources in Lawrence or Douglas County.

Describe consultation with the Continuum(s) of Care that serves the jurisdiction's area in determining how to allocate ESG funds, develop performance standards and evaluate outcomes, and develop funding, policies and procedures for the administration of HMIS

The Unified Command structure was the driving factor in the allocation of ESG Cares Act funding in Lawrence and Douglas County. Lawrence is a state ESG recipient, and consults with both the funding agency, the Kansas Housing Resources Corporation (KHRC), as well as the CoC. KHRC surveyed the CoC participating agencies and developed their funding plan and performance standards. Lawrence also participated in the Consolidated Plan process with the State, as well as attended training on ESG. In the 2022 ESG program year, the City received \$175,220 in funding which will fund four agencies, the Willow Domestic Violence Center (Emergency Shelter Operations), Lawrence Community Shelter (Emergency Shelter Operations, and Rapid Re-Housing Programming), Bert Nash Community Mental Health Center (Street Outreach) and Catholic Charities of NE Kansas - Lawrence (Homeless Prevention Programming and Rapid Re-Housing Programming). Additional funding was received for Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) programming and Administrative funding. These funds continued to be expended during the 2022 CDBG/HOME program year and may extend into the 2023 program year.

The City received \$1,177,092 in ESG-CV Round One funding which funded four agencies, Lawrence Community Shelter (Emergency Shelter Operations), Bert Nash Community Mental Health Center (Rapid Re-Housing Programming), Catholic Charities of NE Kansas (Homeless Prevention) and the Willow Domestic Violence Center (Emergency Shelter Operations). In addition, the city was awarded funding for operations of a sanctioned homeless campsite, as well as for emergency winter shelter operations in the EconoLodge hotel. These funds continued to be expended during the 2022 CDBG/HOME program year and may extend into the 2023 program year.

The City received \$915,480 in ESG-CV Round Two funding which will fund four agencies, Lawrence Community Shelter (Emergency Shelter Operations and Rapid Re-Housing Programming), Bert Nash Community Mental Health Center (Rapid Re-Housing Programming), Lawrence Douglas-County Housing Authority (Landlord Liaison Project and Landlord Risk Reduction Fund), and the United Way of Douglas County - Housing Stabilization Collaborative (Homeless Prevention Programming). These funds continued to be expended during the 2022 CDBG/HOME Program year and may extend into the 2023 program year.

The City facilitates training, provides agency feedback to the vendor, and in addition staff have also attended the HMIS training.

2. Describe Agencies, groups, organizations and others who participated in the process and describe the jurisdictions consultations with housing, social service agencies and other entities

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Lawrence
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local Grantee Department Major Employer
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	All Parts, including creation of the Consolidated Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Lead Agency. Delivers homeowner improvement programs. Lead-based paint strategy, market analysis, program monitoring and administration. Floodplain management. Broadband consultation with providers.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	PHA
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	HOME sub-recipient for TBRA program. Meets regularly with HID staff regarding TBRA, Section 8, Moving to Work, and case management. Active participant in Coordinated Entry and Homeless and Housing Stakeholder group. Very active in community partnerships, LIHTC projects, and is also a CoC funded agency with a PSH program. Active member on AHAB.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	Kansas Statewide Homeless Coalition
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Continuum of Care
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth

2023-2027 City of Lawrence Consolidated Plan Draft

For Public Comment – May 4, 2023

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Lawrence/Douglas County has its own regional planning group for the CoC. Coordinated Entry is conducted every other week with partner agencies in attendance. City of Lawrence has a seat on the CoC Steering Committee.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	Affordable Housing Advisory Board
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	City Advisory Board
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Advisory board that recommends funding from the city's Housing Trust Fund and HOME funds. Commissioned a comprehensive housing market analysis in 2018.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	Bert Nash Mental Health Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-homeless Services-Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Participant in CoC regional activities, coordinated entry, transitional housing consultation, Point-In-Time data collection. Participant in creating and implementation of Community Housing Vision. ESG recipient. Provides input on unsheltered homeless and homeless needs gap analysis. Rapid Re-Housing agency, Built for Zero participant.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	Habitat for Humanity
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis

2023-2027 City of Lawrence Consolidated Plan Draft

For Public Comment – May 4, 2023

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Developer using HOME funds. Provides the department with plans for housing development within the community via the grant application. Active member on AHAB.
7	Agency/Group/Organization	HOUSING AND CREDIT COUNSELING, INC
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Service-Fair Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	CDBG sub-recipient. Provides monthly client reporting. Provides housing counseling services for local projects. Provides analysis of needs within grant application.
8	Agency/Group/Organization	INDEPENDENCE, INC
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-Persons with Disabilities
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Provides accessibility improvements for disabled renters and owner-occupants. Provides demographics and input to staff regarding their clientele. Participant in Community Health Plan regarding Housing needs.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	Lawrence Homebuilder's Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Affordable Housing Consultation
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Work with building codes and standards. Provide input on process as well as gaps and enhancements in the construction of permanent housing in the community. Active member on AHAB.
10	Agency/Group/Organization	LAWRENCE COMMUNITY SHELTER
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless

2023-2027 City of Lawrence Consolidated Plan Draft

For Public Comment – May 4, 2023

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	LCS is the only emergency homeless shelter in Lawrence. Active participant in the regional CoC effort. CDBG sub-recipient. Reports monthly on demographics of clientele. Coordinated Entry participant. Built for Zero participant. Meets regularly with HID staff regarding needs analysis and recommendations. ESG funded agency.
11	Agency/Group/Organization	TENANTS TO HOMEOWNERS, INC
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	HOME program Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO). Active member on AHAB. Major partner in Housing Stabilization Collaborative for Homeless Prevention activities.
12	Agency/Group/Organization	DOUGLAS COUNTY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Partner to City on Homeless strategies, leads Built for Zero effort, coordination of agency funding, collaboration on pandemic response. Active member on AHAB.

2023-2027 City of Lawrence Consolidated Plan Draft

For Public Comment – May 4, 2023

13	Agency/Group/Organization	THE WILLOW DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CENTER
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Victims of Domestic Violence
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs - Families with children Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Provide reports to committees on successes and challenges in delivering DV services. Participant in the CoC activities, including PIT data collection. Partner with LDCHA for TBRA program. ESG sub-recipient.
14	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Lawrence MSO
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Housing Community Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Completed inventory of city sidewalk conditions and created a sidewalk gap program to address the needs of walkability in CDBG-eligible neighborhoods, as well as other area benefit locations. Consults with HID staff regarding analysis of neighborhood conditions and strategy to repair such areas. Also works with neighborhoods to provide area capital improvements such as neighborhood crosswalks, storm water management, and street repair
15	Agency/Group/Organization	Neighborhood Groups/Associations
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Neighborhood Associations
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis Non-Housing Community Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The associations provide detailed neighborhood assessments of services, conditions, and needs. Work directly with Planning with zoning requests and with the Municipal Services and Operations department on neighborhood capital improvement projects.
16	Agency/Group/Organization	Lawrence Police Department
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs

2023-2027 City of Lawrence Consolidated Plan Draft

For Public Comment – May 4, 2023

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Collaboration with the Lawrence Police Department in the Development Services Department includes assistance to staff. Provide input from a public safety viewpoint regarding homelessness issues and additionally provide input on code enforcement issues, including blight and code violating properties
17	Agency/Group/Organization	Douglas County Sheriff's Office
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Provide consultation on re-entry challenges and implemented procedures. Provide input on the specific population leaving incarceration. Active in CoC data collection and meetings as well. Also active in TBRA program with the LDCHA.
18	Agency/Group/Organization	Family Promise of Lawrence
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Active participant in regional CoC efforts. Provide information on their population including challenges to reaching permanent housing. Active member on AHAB. Major partner in Housing Stabilization Collaborative.
19	Agency/Group/Organization	Lawrence Memorial Hospital
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Health Publicly Funded Institution/System of Care
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy

2023-2027 City of Lawrence Consolidated Plan Draft

For Public Comment – May 4, 2023

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Provides detailed reporting on homelessness and ER services. Provide consultation on discharge planning.
20	Agency/Group/Organization	Lawrence Business Community
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Provides input on challenges that the business community faces with homelessness in the downtown business district. Facilitates discussions with community members regarding homelessness.
21	Agency/Group/Organization	Catholic Charities of NE Kansas
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	ESG recipient. Active partner with LDCHA in TBRA program. Provides assessment information regarding service delivery in the community
22	Agency/Group/Organization	Local Broadband Providers
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Broadband Internet Service Providers Services - Narrowing the Digital Divide
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Includes MidCo. Companies are working with the City on strategic goals centered around broadband and fiber access for the community.

2023-2027 City of Lawrence Consolidated Plan Draft

For Public Comment – May 4, 2023

23	Agency/Group/Organization	Justice Matters
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Provides research and recommendations to AHAB regarding housing.
24	Agency/Group/Organization	BALLARD COMMUNITY CENTER
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Active community collaborator in arena of homelessness and homeless strategy.
25	Agency/Group/Organization	Lawrence Douglas County Public Health
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Health Health Agency
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Major partner in pandemic response, collaborator for CDBG-CV round three funds, partner in the Community Health Plan Affordable housing planning activities.
26	Agency/Group/Organization	The University of Kansas
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Provides information on student population in regard to housing needs. Active member on AHAB.
27	Agency/Group/Organization	Chamber of Commerce
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Partner on City Strategic Plan Key initiatives and outcomes. Active member on AHAB.

Identify any Agency Types not consulted and provide rationale for not consulting

The vast majority of service providers and agencies in Lawrence that provide services directly pertaining to the Consolidated Planning process have been involved in some type of consultation. Some have been consulted during other meetings and other forums. There have been no agencies purposely left off of communication efforts or meeting invitations. The City of Lawrence works very hard to ensure strong and positive community collaboration. If any groups are identified as not being consulted in some form the City will engage that group going forward in planning processes.

Other local/regional/state/federal planning efforts considered when preparing the Plan

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	Kansas Statewide Homeless Coalition	Coordination in terms of homeless program delivery and strategic planning. Technical assistance to grantees, support to applicants.
Plan 2040	Lawrence/Douglas County Metropolitan Planning Commission	Development, HOME included, abides by the City's Land Use Plan, including but not limited to building codes and zoning requirements.

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
2019-2023 Kansas Consolidated Plan	Kansas Housing Resources Corporation	The City of Lawrence is an ESG recipient from the State of Kansas, and there have been several community projects that have involved LIHTC that obtain entry-level AHAB recommendations. In addition, the CHDO, Tenants to Homeowners, has been a past recipient of State HOME funds. The City of Lawrence has also been a past recipient of NSP and HPRP funding.
Transportation 2040	Lawrence/Douglas County Metropolitan Planning Organization	Long-Range Transportation Plan. CDBG funds are used for sidewalk installation and public facility projects.
Housing and Homelessness Strategic Plan	City of Lawrence, Douglas County, Agency Stakeholders	By 2028, create a system that achieves functional zero through policy, system, and environmental changes resulting in all Douglas County residents having access to the fundamental human right of safe, accessible, attainable, and affordable housing, and which homelessness is a rare and brief occurrence.
Lawrence Strategic Plan	City of Lawrence	Outcomes of Unmistakable Identity, Strong, Welcoming Neighborhoods, Safe and Secure, Prosperity and Economic Security, and Connected City
DgCo Homelessness Needs Assessment	Douglas County	Provides information on the homeless population of Douglas County, the state of affordable housing, racial disparities, gender disparities, collaborative efforts, lived experience opportunities, and the needs of permanent supportive housing.
City of Lawrence HOME-ARP plan	City of Lawrence	Includes citizen participation and survey that fed into the HOME-ARP allocation plan as well as this consolidated plan.

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

Describe cooperation and coordination with other public entities, including the State and any adjacent units of general local government, in the implementation of the Consolidated Plan (91.215(I))

The City of Lawrence regularly consults with the State of Kansas, as well as the Douglas County government. While the CDBG and HOME funding affect the city itself, importance is placed on effective collaboration with all agencies with the same cause and goals. The goals of the Consolidated Plan and corresponding Annual Action Plans are efforts that have the support of the three levels of government in our community. Several CDBG and HOME funded agencies work with both the City and the County to

2023-2027 City of Lawrence Consolidated Plan Draft

For Public Comment – May 4, 2023

reach their goals and deliver their services. As Lawrence is the primary city in Douglas County, where many of the service agencies are located, County partnerships are crucial to provide the level of service necessary to accomplish goals and serve the greater community. The City has a history of strong partnerships with both the State and County and looks to continue those relationships and collaborations moving forward.

PR-15 Citizen Participation – 91.105, 91.115, 91.200(c) and 91.300(c)

1. Summary of citizen participation process/Efforts made to broaden citizen participation Summarize citizen participation process and how it impacted goal-setting

The City of Lawrence abides by the Citizen Participation Plan, most recently proposed to have updates adopted in June of 2023. The process makes it possible for anyone who wants to be involved to be able to provide input and have their ideas and recommendations heard. There are two public hearings yearly. Citizens have the opportunity at both public hearings to speak to the staff and assist in planning and creation of the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plans. Public hearings are advertised in the Lawrence Journal-World, through social media channels, via press release, and on the city's website. Every effort is made to reach groups such as residents of low- and moderate-income neighborhoods, minorities, non-English speaking persons, persons with disabilities, public housing residents, and other organizations such as the CoC, businesses, development officials, county government, and faith-based organizations. In addition, the Director of Planning and Development Services has frequently met with citizens who have concerns, challenges, or recommendations for community development. Citizen participation is the heart of the consolidated planning process, involving citizens in decisions that directly affect their lives.

The Citizen Participation Plan formally designates structures, procedures, roles, and policies to be followed by program participants. A secondary purpose of this Plan is to implement federal regulations regarding citizen participation for the consolidated planning process described by CFR 24 Part 91.105 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended. Nothing in this Plan shall restrict the responsibility and authority of the City of Lawrence (City) from developing and executing its Consolidated Plan. The 2023-2027 Consolidated Plan, and the 2023 Annual Action Plan and Investment Summary were made available for review on May 4, 2023. The plan was available on the City's website, https://lawrenceks.org/pds/reports_plans and in the Planning and Development Services office. The first public hearing was held May 9, 2023 and the second public hearing will be held on or around September 11, 2023. The public notice for the spring hearing was published in the April 21, 2023, Lawrence Journal-World, and the 30-day public comment period began on May 9, 2023. The public hearings are both held via Zoom with an in-person option at the City of Lawrence City Commission Chambers, 6 East 6th Street, Lawrence, KS 66044. Applicant agencies were notified of the process and dates. Staff provided technical assistance to applicants throughout the allocation process, including a review of the application packet for eligibility and correct documentation. The City has resources to assist with those who are non-English speaking, and a complete Limited English Proficiency Plan is available on the website and at the HID offices.

As part of the city's HOME ARP process, staff worked with a consultant who gathered a large amount of public input and data that will be used in this plan.

A Homeless Needs Assessment and a Supportive Housing Assessment were completed in spring of 2022 and had a strong impact on Consolidated Plan efforts for 2023-2027.

2023-2027 City of Lawrence Consolidated Plan Draft

For Public Comment – May 4, 2023

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1	Newspaper Ad	Minorities Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	Newspaper legal notice was placed to announce the Public Hearing. Notice ran on April 21, 2023, for the May 9, 2023 public hearing. This ran in the Lawrence Journal World publication. This notice stated the date of the public hearing as well as the date and location of the public comment version of the Consolidated Plan document.	No public comment was received from the newspaper notice of public hearing.	There were no comments not accepted.	

2023-2027 City of Lawrence Consolidated Plan Draft

For Public Comment – May 4, 2023

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
2	Public Hearing	Minorities Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	The public hearing was held during the City Commission's regular meeting on May 9, 2023. The agenda for this meeting was released on May 4, 2023, and contained a link to the meeting (which was both hybrid and in-person) as well as the public comment document.	Unknown at the time of publication.	Unknown at the time of publication.	

2023-2027 City of Lawrence Consolidated Plan Draft

For Public Comment – May 4, 2023

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
3	Internet Outreach	Minorities Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	The City sent the notice of public hearing out via communications pathways including through social media and through press releases. This announcement was to run in the same manner as the newspaper legal notice that advertised the public hearing date and time of May 9, 2023. This notice stated the date of the public hearing as well as the date and location of the public comment version of the Consolidated Plan document.	No public comment was received from the city's social media or press release activity.	There were no comments that were not accepted. No public comment was received from the city's social media or press release activity.	

2023-2027 City of Lawrence Consolidated Plan Draft

For Public Comment – May 4, 2023

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
4	Website	Minorities Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	The draft copy of the 2023-2027 Consolidated Plan (including the 2023 Annual Action Plan), the update to the Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH), and the update to the Citizen Participation Plan were placed on the City's website for public comment on May 4, 2023. The notice of the availability of the document was made on the previously noted Internet Outreach and Newspaper Ad entries above.	Unknown at time of publication	Unknown at time of publication.	https://lawrenceks.org/pds/reports_plans/

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The needs assessment is based on an analysis of housing problems in the City of Lawrence by income level among renters, owners, and households with special needs. Data in this section was drawn primarily from HUD’s Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data set, which is a special tabulation of 2013-2017 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Census Bureau. The CHAS data describes housing problems, such as overcrowding or incomplete kitchen and/or plumbing facilities, as well as cost burden, which occurs when a household pays more than 30% of its gross income on housing costs. Severe cost burden occurs when a household pays more than 50% of its gross income on housing costs.

The CHAS references HUD Area Median Family Income (HAMFI), which is the median family income calculated by HUD for each jurisdiction, in order to determine Fair Market Rents (FMRs) and income limits for HUD programs. HAMFI will not necessarily be the same as other calculations of median incomes (such as a simple Census number), due to a series of adjustments that are made.

Supplemental data was drawn from the 2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates and other sources to provide additional context when needed.

Like many other cities, Lawrence has seen continued population growth and dramatically increasing housing costs over the past five years, while vacancy rates remain low. There are not enough affordable rental units or homes to purchase for low- and moderate-income residents. This is primarily a function of the fact that rents and home values have risen much faster than wages in recent years, and new construction primarily provides high-end housing units which are unaffordable to those earning below the median income.

A lack of affordable housing contributes to the rise in homelessness because it makes it even more difficult for low-income residents to afford basic needs like food, healthcare, and transportation, or to save enough money for unforeseen expenses. Climate change has also increased the severity of weather events, making it more dangerous for people living unsheltered during severe cold, heat, or storm events. This has increased the urgency to provide safe shelter for vulnerable and unhoused individuals and families.

NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.205 (a,b,c)

Summary of Housing Needs

The 2013-2017 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data for the City of Lawrence indicates the following:

- 17% of all households have incomes that are extremely low (0-30% HAMFI)
- 31% of all households have incomes that are extremely low to low (0-50% HAMFI).
- 85% of all renter households that are extremely low-income (0-30% HAMFI) have one or more housing problems.
- 87% of all owner households that are extremely low-income (0-30% HAMFI) have one or more housing problems.
- 29% of renter households and 7% of homeowners are severely cost burdened: households paying more than 50 percent of their income for housing costs.

CHAS data is one dataset that demonstrates the number of households in need of housing assistance. For instance, it estimates the number of households with housing problems. A housing problem consists of one or more of the following four problems: incomplete kitchen facilities, incomplete plumbing facilities, more than 1 person per room, and cost burden greater than 30%.

High housing costs reduce economic opportunities and access to prosperity, especially among lower-income households in Lawrence. As the data below show, the most common housing problem is severe housing cost burden. There are 5,350 renter-occupied households with housing costs greater than 50% of their income. In particular, renter households earning 50% of AMI or less represent 97% of the total renter population with severe cost burden.

Demographics	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2021	% Change
Population	90,028	94,745	5%
Households	34,881	40,424	16%
Median Income	\$39,689.00	\$56,536.00	42%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Alternate Data Source Name:

2021 5-year ACS (Most Recent)

Data Source Comments: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2017-2021 5-year ACS

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	6,265	5,145	6,035	3,395	15,520
Small Family Households	1,080	1,090	1,660	1,300	7,695
Large Family Households	75	140	175	165	1,025
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	665	555	780	555	2,975
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	175	590	555	335	1,030
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	465	544	625	495	1,925

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data 2013-2017 CHAS

Source:

2023-2027 City of Lawrence Consolidated Plan Draft

For Public Comment – May 4, 2023

Housing Needs Summary Tables

1. Housing Problems (Households with one of the listed needs)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	90	180	165	60	495	0	15	0	0	15
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	120	70	15	0	205	0	0	0	0	0
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	0	30	135	45	210	0	15	20	30	65
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	3,995	1,205	150	0	5,350	605	330	210	15	1,160
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	465	1,955	1,330	115	3,865	55	375	640	185	1,255

2023-2027 City of Lawrence Consolidated Plan Draft

For Public Comment – May 4, 2023

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	455	0	0	0	455	45	0	0	0	45

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

2. Housing Problems 2 (Households with one or more Severe Housing Problems: Lacks kitchen or complete plumbing, severe overcrowding, severe cost burden)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	4,205	1,485	465	105	6,260	605	360	230	50	1,245
Having none of four housing problems	845	2,580	3,740	1,855	9,020	105	725	1,595	1,390	3,815
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	455	0	0	0	455	45	0	0	0	45

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

2023-2027 City of Lawrence Consolidated Plan Draft

For Public Comment – May 4, 2023

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	840	690	345	1,875	125	260	210	595
Large Related	35	105	35	175	30	24	85	139
Elderly	430	444	205	1,079	145	234	295	674
Other	3,320	2,150	1,135	6,605	360	185	275	820
Total need by income	4,625	3,389	1,720	9,734	660	703	865	2,228

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	715	370	0	1,085	90	160	40	290
Large Related	35	15	0	50	30	4	0	34
Elderly	340	335	55	730	135	125	40	300
Other	3,065	655	135	3,855	350	40	125	515
Total need by income	4,155	1,375	190	5,720	605	329	205	1,139

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

For Public Comment – May 4, 2023

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	70	55	105	20	250	0	15	20	30	65
Multiple, unrelated family households	0	15	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0
Other, non-family households	50	30	45	25	150	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	120	100	150	45	415	0	15	20	30	65

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Households with Children Present								

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source Comments: At this time, HUD does not have data for this table. If available, please use local or state data to complete this table. If unavailable, this table may be left blank.

Describe the number and type of single person households in need of housing assistance.

According to the 2021 5-year ACS estimates, there are 13,512 single person households in Lawrence, representing about 33.4% of all households; 3,753 are owner occupied units and 9,759 are renter occupied units. The median income for 1-person households is \$31,321, which is 214.8% of the 2023 poverty guidelines (\$14,580 for a 1-person household). At this income level, they could afford housing costs of \$783 per month without being housing cost burdened. For renters, the median gross rents are \$694 for a no-bedroom unit and \$812 for a 1-bedroom unit. For homeowners, the median selected monthly owner costs for housing units with a mortgage is \$1,628 per month.

There are 4,278 single person households where the householder is 65 years and over. The median household income for a 65 year and over householder living alone is \$34,105. At this income level, they could afford housing costs of \$853 per month without being housing cost burdened.

Overall, the greatest need of single person households is in affording their monthly housing costs, and for housing repair to address the most common housing problems. There are 3,173 single person households with an income in the past 12 months below the poverty level.

Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance who are disabled or victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.

According to the 2021 5-year ACS estimates, 10.6% of the population (10,013 residents) have a disability. About 37% of all disabled individuals were over the age of 65. Approximately 31% of persons with a disability also live in poverty, compared to 17% of people without a disability. Median earnings for people with a disability were \$11,920, compared to \$28,488 without a disability. These figures underscore the problem that many Lawrence households that include a person with a disability experience in finding and maintaining suitable affordable housing.

According to the Domestic Violence, Stalking, and Sexual Assault in Kansas Report, as prepared by the Kansas Bureau of Investigation using data as reported by law enforcement agencies and collected in the Kansas Incident Based Reporting System (KIBRS), from 2018 to 2020 there were 2,357 Domestic Violence incidents reported in Douglas County. This total constituted an average of 786 Domestic Violence incidents reported per year. Over the 3-year period a total of 2,122 Domestic Violence incidents were reported in Lawrence alone. Another 1,057 petitions for protection from Abuse were filed within Douglas County between 2018-2020. This figure represented an average of 352 petitions per annum. While over the same period there were 750 filings in Douglas County seeking protection from Stalking. Additionally, the 3-year average for protection from Stalking reached 250 request per year. According to the 2022 Douglas County Homelessness Report, 36% of persons seeking supportive services experienced domestic violence and about 3 in 10 homeless individuals indicated fleeing violent situations.

What are the most common housing problems?

In reviewing Table 7 above, the most common housing problem is severe housing cost burden for renters and housing cost burden for owners. There are 5,350 renter-occupied households with housing costs greater than 50% of their income. In particular, renter households earning 50% of AMI or less represent 97% of the total renter population with severe cost burden. Additionally, 27% of renter households are severely cost burdened, compared to 7% of owner-occupied households.

Housing cost burden > 30% is the second most common housing problem. There are 3,865 renter-occupied households with housing costs greater than 30% of their income and 1,255 owner-occupied households with housing costs greater than 30% of their income.

Substandard housing lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities is the third most common housing problem, with 495 renter households and 15 homeowner households.

Are any populations/household types more affected than others by these problems?

Other households, which are predominately single person households under 62, have much higher rates of being cost burdened and severely cost burdened, for both renters and owners. The next highest cost burdened household type is Small Related (two to four related members) for renters, but is Elderly (a household whose head, spouse, or sole member is a person who is at least 62 years of age) for owners.

Describe the characteristics and needs of Low-income individuals and families with children (especially extremely low-income) who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered 91.205(c)/91.305(c)). Also discuss the needs of formerly homeless families and individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance and are nearing the termination of that assistance

With so many households in the community cost burdened and severely cost burdened, there are no specific characteristics of those that are most at imminent risk of homelessness. Housing costs are putting strain on households of all incomes, races, ethnicities, and family types. As discussed above, cost burden is especially concentrated among renter households earning less than 50% of the area median income. That said, local evidence suggests that households with children, single adults, seniors, and those with chronic health conditions are especially vulnerable to homelessness.

Formerly homeless families and individuals who are nearing the end of their rapid rehousing program assistance have a range of needs. Service providers report that these primarily include permanently affordable rental units and/or rent subsidy; employment with wages that can meet the cost of living in our area; childcare resources (including location, availability, hours, and affordability). Additionally, families may have needs around debt and credit repair, legal services, parenting supports, domestic violence supports, transportation, and goal setting for continued housing stability.

If a jurisdiction provides estimates of the at-risk population(s), it should also include a description of the operational definition of the at-risk group and the methodology used to generate the estimates:

No estimate of at-risk populations is available.

Specify particular housing characteristics that have been linked with instability and an increased risk of homelessness

Substance abuse, mental illness, unstable job history, prior evictions, criminal background, and domestic violence are all housing characteristics that have been linked with instability and may cause an increased risk of homelessness. Housing characteristics that are most commonly linked with instability and an increased risk of homelessness include high housing cost burden (the gap between income and the high cost of housing), a tight rental market, and a shortage of affordable housing. In addition, those individuals and families that are living in overcrowded and/or doubled up housing situations are particularly vulnerable to homelessness.

Discussion

The most significant housing problem in Lawrence is the lack of affordable housing units for renters and owners. The lack of affordable units leads to households paying a larger percentage of their income for housing costs, and therefore being housing cost burdened. In Lawrence, 14% of all households are housing cost burdened by spending greater than 30% of their household income on housing costs, and 18% of all households are severely housing cost burdened by spending greater than 50% of their household income on housing costs. This indicates a strong need for affordable housing options in Lawrence, especially for low- and moderate-income individuals and families, and the need for housing assistance programs such as TBRA to assist with monthly housing costs.

The City will also continue to support homeless prevention activities such as rent and utility assistance to avoid eviction and shutoff as appropriate, as well as continuing to support financial counseling for low- and moderate-income individuals and families.

NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

HUD defines a disproportionately greater need when the members of a racial or ethnic group at a given income level experience housing problems at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than the income level as a whole. The supplemental data chart below summarizes the percentage of each racial/ethnic group experiencing housing problems by Area Median Income (AMI) levels.

The four housing problems are:

- Housing units lacking complete kitchen facilities
- Housing units lacking complete plumbing facilities
- Overcrowding (more than one person per room)
- Housing costs greater than 30% of income (i.e., cost burden)

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	5,330	430	500
White	4,060	375	200
Black / African American	345	0	70
Asian	385	0	215
American Indian, Alaska Native	165	20	10
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	190	10	0

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than one person per room,
4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	4,170	980	0
White	3,045	800	0
Black / African American	260	0	0
Asian	215	125	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	150	20	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	410	35	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than one person per room,
4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,665	3,365	0
White	2,125	2,615	0
Black / African American	245	140	0
Asian	60	155	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	150	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	180	165	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than one person per room,
4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	455	2,940	0
White	445	2,425	0
Black / African American	10	95	0
Asian	0	110	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	75	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	80	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than one person per room,
4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

Housing Problems by Income	0-30% AMI	30-50% AMI	50-80% AMI	80-100% AMI
Jurisdiction as a whole	85%	81%	44%	13%
White	88%	79%	45%	16%
Black / African American	83%	100%	64%	10%
Asian	64%	63%	28%	0%
American Indian, Alaska Native	85%	88%	0%	0%
Pacific Islander	0%	0%	0%	0%
Hispanic	95%	92%	52%	0%

Table 17 - Supplemental Chart: Housing Problems by Income; Source 2013-2017 CHAS

Discussion

The supplemental data chart above (Table 17) summarizes the percentage of each racial/ethnic group experiencing housing problems by Area Median Income (AMI) levels.

In general, the percentage of households with a housing problem is highest for the lowest income levels (0-50% AMI) and decreases as household income increases. According to the above definitions, Black / African American households in the 30-50% AMI and 50-80% AMI and also Hispanic households in the 0-30% AMI and 30-50% AMI in the City of Lawrence experience one or more housing problems at a disproportionately greater need than the jurisdiction as a whole.

NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

HUD defines a disproportionately greater need when the members of a racial or ethnic group at a given income level experience housing problems at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than the income level as a whole.

The four severe housing problems are:

- Housing units lacking complete kitchen facilities
- Housing units lacking complete plumbing facilities
- Overcrowding (more than 1.5 persons per room)
- Housing costs greater than 50% of income (i.e., severe cost burden)

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	4,810	950	500
White	3,605	825	200
Black / African American	335	10	70
Asian	385	4	215
American Indian, Alaska Native	130	50	10
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	165	35	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

For Public Comment – May 4, 2023

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,845	3,305	0
White	1,405	2,435	0
Black / African American	20	240	0
Asian	100	239	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	75	95	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	195	250	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	695	5,335	0
White	485	4,250	0
Black / African American	75	310	0
Asian	20	195	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	150	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	95	250	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	155	3,245	0
White	155	2,715	0
Black / African American	0	105	0
Asian	0	110	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	75	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	80	0

Table 21 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

SEVERE HOUSING PROBLEMS BY INCOME	0-30% AMI	30-50% AMI	50-80% AMI	80-100% AMI
Jurisdiction as a whole	77%	36%	12%	5%
White	78%	37%	10%	5%
Black / African American	81%	8%	19%	0%
Asian	64%	29%	9%	0%
American Indian, Alaska Native	68%	44%	0%	0%
Pacific Islander	0%	0%	0%	0%
Hispanic	83%	44%	28%	0%

Table 22 - Supplemental Chart: Severe Housing Problems by Income; Source 2013-2017 CHAS

Discussion

The supplemental data chart above (Table 22) summarizes the percentage of each racial/ethnic group experiencing severe housing problems by Area Median Income (AMI) levels.

As in the case with housing problems, in general, the percentage of households with a severe housing problem is highest for the lowest income levels (0-50% AMI) and decreases as household income increases. According to the above definitions, Hispanic households in the 50-80% AMI in the City of Lawrence experience one or more severe housing problems at a disproportionately greater need than the jurisdiction as a whole.

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction:

HUD defines a disproportionately greater need when the members of a racial or ethnic group at a given income level experience housing problems at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than the income level as a whole. Housing cost burdened is defined as paying more than 30% of household income on housing, and severely cost burdened is defined as paying greater than 50% of household income on housing.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	23,070	5,705	7,020	550
White	19,135	4,370	5,475	250
Black / African American	805	535	350	70
Asian	1,100	169	460	215
American Indian, Alaska Native	435	105	205	10
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,115	435	305	0

Table 23 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

HOUSING COST BURDEN BY AMOUNT SPENT ON HOUSING	Less than 30% (No Cost Burden)	30-50%	More than 50%	No/Negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	63%	16%	19%	2%
White	65%	15%	19%	1%
Black / African American	46%	30%	20%	4%
Asian	57%	9%	24%	11%
American Indian, Alaska Native	58%	14%	27%	1%
Pacific Islander	0%	0%	0%	0%
Hispanic	60%	23%	16%	0%

Table 24 - Supplemental Chart: Housing Cost Burden by Amount Spent on Housing; Source 2013-2017 CHAS

Discussion:

The supplemental data chart above (Table 24) summarizes the percentage of each racial/ethnic group experiencing cost burden at various levels.

According to the above definitions, Black / African American households in the City of Lawrence experience housing cost burden at a disproportionately greater need than the jurisdiction as a whole. No racial/ethnic group experiences severe housing cost burden at a disproportionately greater need.

NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion – 91.205(b)(2)

Are there any Income categories in which a racial or ethnic group has disproportionately greater need than the needs of that income category as a whole?

The impact of housing problems in the City of Lawrence varies primarily by income level. However, the following income tiers experienced problems at a rate of at least ten percentage points higher than the jurisdiction as a whole:

Housing Problems

- Black / African American households 30-50% AMI and 50-80% AMI experience one or more housing problems at a disproportionately greater need.
- Hispanic households 0-30% AMI and 30-50% AMI experience one or more housing problems at a disproportionately greater need.

Severe Housing Problems

- Hispanic households at 50-80% AMI experience one or more severe housing problems at a disproportionately greater need.

Housing Cost Burden

- Black / African American households experience housing cost burden at a disproportionately greater need.
- No racial/ethnic group experiences severe housing cost burden at a disproportionately greater need.

If they have needs not identified above, what are those needs?

According to the 2021: ACS 5-Year Estimates, 24.8 % of Black / African American households and 18.9 % of Hispanic households are homeowners, compared to 43.5% for the jurisdiction as a whole. Thus, providing access to more homeownership opportunities is needed.

Are any of those racial or ethnic groups located in specific areas or neighborhoods in your community?

According to the City of Lawrence Assessment of Fair Housing, a higher prevalence of one or more housing problems are in the central area around the University of Kansas, but correspondingly the Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index shows higher areas of integration occurring in the same central area. No areas were identified where there was a significant concentration of a single racial/ethnic group with disproportionately greater need.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

The Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority's main objective is to be good stewards of the housing programs it is charged with managing and administering. Primary to this is the sound management, maintenance, and preservation of its public housing inventory according to the highest standards of the housing industry while at the same time providing responsible and responsive assistance to those we serve.

We are committed to serving all our residents, participants, and the public in a manner consistent with the principles of respect, fairness, and equity. We are dedicated to insuring that the policies and practices we follow foster both resident responsibility and program integrity. We recognize and seek to balance our duty and responsibility to our residents, our property, and the public trust.

The Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority (LDCHA) was formed through the merger of the Lawrence Housing Authority, created in 1968, and The Douglas County Housing Authority, created in 1983. Although separate entities, both agencies previously functioned under the umbrella of the Lawrence Housing Authority.

With the formal merger, effective in 2001, the LDCHA was granted the powers to plan, construct, maintain, operate, and manage low rent housing developments in Lawrence and Douglas County; to enter into contracts with local, state and federal governments for funds to construct, acquire, or provide housing and housing assistance for the low income, and to enter into public-private partnerships and joint ventures, including the creation of a not-for-profit organization, in order to secure funds and contracts for affordable housing development.

93.8% of the families that LDCHA serves are at or below 50% AMI, and the average gross income of all households in LDCHA programs is \$20,007. In 2022, 438 households participated in the Moving to Work initiative. As of January 2023, there were 1,321 total units under lease with LDCHA.

Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	4	359	775	8	767	45	0	70

Table 25 - Public Housing by Program Type

*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition

Alternate Data Source Name:

LDCHA Data

Data Source

Comments:

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	
Average Annual Income	0	0	20,796	20,579	17,187	20,919	16,482	0	
Average length of stay	0	0	83	74	15	74	0	0	
Average Household size	0	0	2	2	1	2	1	0	
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	78	0	78	12	0	
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	193	266	0	266	21	0	

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
# of Disabled Families	0	0	63	282	8	274	13	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	5	580	0	580	0	0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	3	17	0	17	0	0

Table 26 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Alternate Data Source Name:

LDCHA Data

Data Source

Comments:

Race of Residents

Race	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	279	549	7	542	31	0	49
Black/African American	0	0	148	145	0	145	4	0	14
Asian	0	0	9	7	0	7	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	15	35	0	35	6	0	2
Pacific Islander	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	14	58	1	57	1	0	6

*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition

Table 27 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

For Public Comment – May 4, 2023

Alternate Data Source Name:

LDCHA Data

Data Source

Comments:

Ethnicity of Residents

Program Type									
Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	20	44	0	44	5	0	5
Not Hispanic	0	0	372	750	8	742	37	0	59

***includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition**

Table 28 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Alternate Data Source Name:

LDCHA Data

Data Source

Comments:

Section 504 Needs Assessment: Describe the needs of public housing tenants and applicants on the waiting list for accessible units:

Nearly 50% of households on the waitlist are elderly or disabled with 15% being households with a disability. This only looks at the head of household and not the complete make-up of the household members. The LDCHA application does ask applicants if there are accessibility needs and we have a separate waitlist for those that require a wheelchair accessible unit. These households are offered first if a wheelchair accessible unit becomes available. We currently have 5 households on the waitlist.

Most immediate needs of residents of Public Housing and Housing Choice voucher holders

LDCHA has one shared waitlist for both Section 8 and public housing, but it does keep separate waitlists for public housing that is designated elderly only. There are currently 259 unduplicated households across these programs. 44% of the applicants are elderly, 31% is non-elderly disabled, and 25% are families/individuals.

The Resident Services Office (RSO) works very closely with both Public Housing residents and Housing Choice voucher holders. They have seen a need for grab bars at Edgewood Homes and any requests are completed by LDHCA’s maintenance department. Public Housing Residents report to RSO a need for walkers, compression socks, canes, and lift chairs to which RSO is able to make referrals to Independence,

Inc., or project lively or find the equipment. It is the policy of the LDCHA to provide reasonable accommodations to all program participants and applicants so that they may enjoy the same benefits as any non-disabled person. Such reasonable accommodations will be granted in conformance with the requirements and limits set forth in Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act as amended by the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988, the Americans with Disabilities Act, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, and applicable federal regulations.

How do these needs compare to the housing needs of the population at large

These needs do not differ greatly from the population at large. As the population ages, there is an increase in the need for elderly housing across all income levels.

Safety and affordability are concerns for most community members, as many residents in our community are cost burdened. There is a general need for more permanently affordable and below-market housing units, and for those with barriers such as poor rental history or low credit scores, individualized supports to obtain and retain stable housing are also needed. Even low-income residents who already live in subsidized or income restricted units still report that they struggle to afford rent payments.

Discussion

The City of Lawrence will continue to collaborate with LDCHA in efforts to address the most immediate needs of residents of public housing and Housing Choice Voucher holders, and to close the gap of housing needs in the community at large. The need for affordable housing is clearly exemplified by the number of households on their waiting list. The City continues to assist LDCHA with efforts to expand the number of vouchers for the community with funding from the local Affordable Housing Trust Fund and federal HOME TBRA funding.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

The latest Point in Time count data available for Lawrence-Douglas County was held in January of 2022. A Homeless Needs Assessment was completed in 2022 by the University of Kansas Center for Public Partnerships and Research (KU-CPPR). This assessment looked at the system-wide conditions in the community, keeping in mind a goal to end chronic homelessness. The report showed the current state of homelessness in Lawrence and Douglas County. Among some of the findings included (*Douglas County Homeless Needs Assessment 2022 document*):

- A complete picture of the population experiencing homelessness is needed.
- Racial disparities in who experiences homelessness warrant further attention.
- Gender disparities in who experiences homelessness warrant further attention.
- Continued and increased collaboration across providers is needed.
- More options for affordable housing are needed.
- Permanent Supportive Housing options are needed.
- Explore opportunities for engaging individuals with lived experience of homelessness to provide decision-making input.

Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Unsheltered	Total
Total # of Households	49	32	59	140
Total # of Persons	105	46	81	232
Gender	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Unsheltered	Total
Female	43	26	32	101
Male	61	17	48	126
Gender that is not singularly "Female" or "Male"	1	1	0	2
Questioning	0	0	0	0
Transgender	0	2	0	2
Gender not collected	0	0	1	1
Total	105	46	81	232
Ethnicity	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Unsheltered	Total
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	83	44	74	201
Hispanic/Latino	17	1	5	23
Ethnicity not collected	5	1	2	8
Total	105	46	81	232
Race	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Unsheltered	Total
White	50	36	69	155
Black or African American	8	2	6	16
Asian	0	0	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	9	0	2	11
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1	0	3	4
Multiple Races	35	7	0	42
Race not collected	2	1	1	4
Total	105	46	81	232
Chronically Homeless	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Unsheltered	Total
Total # of Persons	26	14	44	84

Supplemental Table 1 - Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night - 2022 PIT

Indicate if the homeless population:

Has No Rural Homeless

If data is not available for the categories "number of persons becoming and exiting homelessness each year," and "number of days that persons experience homelessness," describe these categories for each homeless population type (including chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth):

Until a strong by-name list or universal access to HMIS is available in Lawrence/Douglas County it will be impossible to estimate this amount or speak to each category. Without that access, this data will continue to be very fluid. Each provider has an estimate of these numbers, but we do not have concrete data to demonstrate the reality. If and when the HMIS system opens up for all agencies to participate we will be able to pull this information because all agencies in the collaborative network will be entering data and we will have documented information about those experiencing homelessness and their situations.

This need for information for categories such as these is why the "Systems" category in the Housing and Homeless Strategic Plan is so critical and is a priority of this Consolidated Plan. The data is a crucial need for determining resource allocation and getting a true picture of not only the number of those experiencing homelessness but their characteristics.

Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance for families with children and the families of veterans.

The Douglas County Homelessness Needs Assessment 2022 report stated that less than 1% of those experiencing homelessness in the Lawrence community identified as veterans. Those households that are reflected in the above chart are primarily made up of two programs, as described below. Lawrence is between two hubs for veteran's services, Topeka and Leavenworth, and those locations are where the larger numbers are being served. While Lawrence has a very small Veterans Affairs programming presence, there are still opportunities in the community for assistance for veterans and their families.

The Salvation Army offers Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) in the Lawrence community. The program helps veterans and their families obtain and maintain stable housing. This program includes case management, housing stabilization services, and navigation services.

(From the Lawrence-Douglas County 2023 Moving to Work Annual Plan)

The HUD-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing Program (HUD-VASH) combines Housing Choice Voucher rental assistance for homeless veterans with case management and clinical services provided by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA). LDCHA was given the opportunity to join in this effort in 2013 and to expand its participation in 2014 and 2015. The LDCHA readily accepted this opportunity to serve our veterans, and for 2023 will administer a total of 45 VASH vouchers.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Homelessness by Racial and Ethnic Group.

(From the Douglas County Homelessness Needs Assessment 2022 document)

Racial and Gender Disparities

There are racial and gender housing disparities in Douglas County. Analysis across multiple data systems showed disparities for several groups in the community. Data on the racial makeup of individuals experiencing homelessness in Lawrence and Douglas County consistently showed that minorities make up a more significant proportion of those experiencing homelessness than the general population. Groups experiencing substantial disparities include Black or African Americans, whose representation in the people experiencing homelessness is nearly 5 times higher than in the general population. Likewise, American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous people represent a disproportionately high percentage of those experiencing homelessness, with representation 3 to 4 times higher than in the general population.

Data on the gender identity of people experiencing homelessness also display disparities, not because the proportions are not in line with the general population but because they do not align with the typical gender makeup of the people experiencing homelessness regionally and nationally. In Lawrence and Douglas County, just more than 50% of the population experiencing homelessness is female. The local proportion of females in the population experiencing homelessness is counter to the national and regional trends, which see female representation among those experiencing homelessness less than 40%. This discrepancy between the proportion of females experiencing homelessness locally as compared to national and regional trends indicates a unique dynamic in Lawrence and Douglas County worthy of additional study for targeted interventions.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

There has been a significant increase over the last several years in Lawrence in the amount of individuals and families experiencing homelessness that are staying in places not meant for human habitation. In the 2022 Point in Time count there were only 81 persons identified as unsheltered. The community knows this to be extremely inaccurate. We know this by the Coordinated Entry list and the work on the Built for Zero by name list. We know this number to be well over 200 in the community. Most of the unsheltered in the community are camping in both sanctioned and unsanctioned campsites. Community service providers and city staff work to ensure that families encountered with children are provided hotel vouchers and connected with programming such as Family Promise of Lawrence.

The sheltered homelessness component was a number of 151 as of the 2022 Point in Time Count. While there are limited sheltering options in Lawrence, there is a need, as identified in the Douglas County Homelessness Needs Assessment 2022, for family shelter and shelter for single females. The Pallet Village project (summer of 2023) will help to provide some alternative sheltering options. However, the community is still missing some key components to the overall picture of sheltering.

Discussion:

The completed KU-CPPR Needs Assessment done in 2022 will continue to be a driving force in resource allocation and assistance in the area of those experiencing homelessness. Systems will be critical to being able to understand the data and work will continue to find ways to pull and have access to the best data possible to drive decisions.

NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment – 91.205(b,d)

Introduction:

While the largest focus and monetary investments and resources as of late have been in the area of those experiencing homelessness, there are various populations that do have special needs that the city supports both financially and through collaborative efforts.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

There are several groups that qualify as non-homeless Special Needs in Lawrence, including elderly, persons with severe mental illness, and those with a developmental or a physical disability. As with other categories, there is limited funding to assist these agencies, and most have seen drastic cuts on a state and federal level. It is a known fact that undiagnosed or diagnosed severe mental illness is a barrier to housing and is prevalent among the homeless population. Keeping this population housed is a high priority in the community. Lawrence does not have a detox center, and detox services are typically provided in nearby Topeka. According to the 2021 American Community Survey, Lawrence is home to approximately 10,971 people over the age of 65, which is around 11.6% of the overall population. This population is approximately 57.4% female and 42.6% male.

What are the housing and supportive service needs of these populations and how are these needs determined?

There are many agencies in Lawrence that serve those with special needs. For the Elderly and Frail Elderly, the Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority (LDCHA) provides subsidized housing at three of their properties, Babcock Place, Clinton Place, and Peterson Acres I. At these properties, the average annual income of elderly resident households was \$17,085. The LDCHA also provides Permanent Supportive Housing at the HOPE Building. The HOPE Building is a permanent housing program for eight chronically homeless individuals with mental health and substance abuse disabilities. The program offers one bedroom and single room occupancy units to eligible homeless disabled individuals referred by the Lawrence Community Shelter.

Mental health and substance abuse services are provided by the Treatment and Recovery Center of Douglas County, Bert Nash Center, and by DCCCA, which is a local substance abuse provider whose mission statement is "To provide a variety of human services including, but not limited to, the coordination, prevention, and treatment of alcoholism and drug dependency to improve the safety, health, and well-being of adults, children, and youths." For those with developmental or physical disabilities, Cottonwood, Inc. and GoodLife Innovations, Inc. provide subsidized housing and group homes. For those experiencing addiction problems, DCCCA offers residential treatment through First Step House (women and their children), and Hearthstone offers group home services. There are also agencies that provide non-housing services to Special Needs population. For the elderly population, the Jayhawk Area on Aging provides advocacy, meal and food programs, and education. Douglas County Senior Services provides programming, education, and meal preparation, and the Douglas County Health Department provides

case management and advocacy services. Bert Nash Community Mental Health Center provides outpatient treatment and case management to those persons with severe mental illness. For those who are disabled (either physical or developmental) there are several agencies that provide services. Cottonwood, Inc. provides, in addition to their subsidized housing, a job training program for adults with developmental disabilities. Additionally, GoodLife Innovations, Inc. provides housing and life skills training, and Independence, Inc. provides residential treatment, support groups, outpatient treatment, transportation, and accessibility modifications. For those with alcohol or drug dependency issues, DCCCA offers, in addition to their residential treatment, support groups and outpatient treatment. Also, Kansas Suicide Prevention Headquarters offers referral assistance and resource assistance to those in crisis.

Discuss the size and characteristics of the population with HIV/AIDS and their families within the Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area:

According to the Kansas Department of Health and Environment, the “Lawrence” Region contains the northeastern section of Kansas and consists of three counties: Douglas, Jefferson, and Franklin.

In 2017, which is the last statistical report produced by the State of Kansas, the “Lawrence” region consisted of 89 prevalent cases.

The Kansas Epidemiological Profile Years 2013-2017 showed that the HIV-positive Black/African American population is disproportionately affected compared to the region’s general population. While Black/African American persons make up 4% of the population, they make up 17% of the HIV-positive population in the region.

The report states “within the last five years, the Black/African American population in Region 3 are becoming more disproportionately affected by HIV. Between 2013 and 2017, the Black/African American population made up 29% of all new cases; the majority being male. There was also an increase among the Other - Male category, which in the case of Region 3 includes Native American and Multi-Racial persons. However, the sample size in Region 3 is small with 24 new cases since 2013, which makes it difficult to detect any significant trend. With most of the cases in Lawrence, this is also a region where people move in and out of frequently due to enrollment in college and graduation from college. As of 2017, the University of Kansas had a student body size of 24,891 people (not including KU Medical Center), which represents a little more than a quarter of the total Lawrence population.” The report also notes that most of the new cases were between the ages of 15 and 24 which was an outlier in that the rest of the state showed the largest frequency of cases to be in the age range of 45-54. The report also states that those living with HIV in the “Lawrence” region live with a higher rate of poverty than the general population.

Discussion:

More current data is needed in the HIV/AIDS area and more information is needed on the characteristics of units available for those with disabilities in Lawrence. There is currently no database for available units for those with disabilities.

NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs – 91.215 (f)

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Facilities:

Most of the needs for the Lawrence community in terms of public facilities are repairs on the existing building stock. Many of the buildings in the existing stock are older, and several agencies routinely apply for grant funding for minor repairs of both buildings and subsequent facility infrastructure such as parking lot repair, lighting, or sidewalk repair. The agencies that are housed in eligible public service buildings are part of the year-long consolidated planning process and the public facilities must meet the Consolidated Plan goals and priorities. Several social service agencies that are CDBG and HOME funded are housed in the United Way Building, and others are in the practice of occupying buildings that are already constructed. The City of Lawrence does not anticipate any CDBG funding requests for new public facility construction over the next five years.

How were these needs determined?

As mentioned above, the organizations that are eligible by the Consolidated Plan goals and priorities are aware of the capital improvement needs of the community and also are aware that there are many competing agencies for scarce resources. Many have run capital campaigns, as well as had extensive volunteer efforts, to manage facility needs. Since public agencies are part of the year-long consolidated planning process, these needs can be voiced ahead of the grant year and a discussion can occur to assist in finding solutions.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Improvements:

The City of Lawrence Municipal Services and Operations (MSO) department conducts sidewalk inventories around the community in order to assess the condition of existing sidewalks. This has been broken down into areas that provide a low-moderate area benefit, and in recent years CDBG money has been utilized to work on sidewalks in these neighborhoods. As with any municipality, streets, sidewalks, and other pedestrian-related repairs are needed. CDBG is used in partnership with low-moderate area neighborhoods to both replace existing sidewalks, but also to provide safety improvements such as crosswalks, signals, and other items. The City partnered with the University of Kansas in 2011 to construct a lighted pathway through a low-moderate income neighborhood that acts as a safety mechanism for those residents walking in the area in the nighttime. Parks are an important part of the quality of life for the residents of Lawrence, and there are ten community parks in Lawrence, 24 neighborhood parks, and six preserve areas. The City of Lawrence maintain these parks.

How were these needs determined?

The sidewalk inventory was conducted by the City of Lawrence Municipal Services and Operations (MSO) department, and that inventory is still being utilized in sidewalk decisions currently. The Public Transit Advisory Committee and the Sustainability Advisory board also have the opportunity to make

recommendations and provide assessments of public improvements from a safety standpoint. The MSO department and the Parks and Recreation Department are able to work with citizens and neighborhood groups to bring projects forward in the CDBG process as well.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Services:

Lawrence is a service hub for this section of the State of Kansas. Lawrence does not have a detox program, and those required detox services must go to either Kansas City or Topeka. Currently, there is no plan for detox in the community. Lawrence is a regional prevention center for alcohol and drug addiction services and is also the regional provider for HIV/AIDS services. The main need with public services is the need for more funding. Each agency has taken a budget cut in recent years, and each is being required to provide the same services with less staff, although the need is growing at a quick pace.

How were these needs determined?

These needs are determined by the agencies themselves, and by their budget discussions. Funding is not available for a lot of services now, and agencies have had to absorb programs or put programs on hold because of lack of funding.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The following sections outline the city's number of housing units, the cost of housing, the condition of housing, the state of public housing, the availability of homeless facilities and services, special needs facilities and services, barriers to affordable housing, economic development and non-housing community development, broadband needs, and hazard mitigation.

MA-10 Number of Housing Units – 91.210(a)&(b)(2)

Introduction

The housing stock in the City of Lawrence is primarily 1-unit detached structures (46.8%), followed by 5-19 unit structures (17.2%). Altogether, multi-unit structures make up 40.6% of all housing units. Mobile homes, boats, RVs, and 1-unit attached structures make up the remaining 12.6%.

Smaller units (0, 1, and 2 bedrooms) are more likely to be renter occupied, while larger units (3 or more bedrooms) are more likely to be owner occupied.

The vacancy rate has decreased slightly from 6.7% in 2010 to 6.2% in the 2021: 5-year estimates.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	20,157	47%
1-unit, attached structure	4,980	12%
2-4 units	4,594	11%
5-19 units	7,391	17%
20 or more units	5,470	13%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc.	495	1%
Total	43,087	100%

Table 29 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Alternate Data Source Name:
2021 5-year ACS (Most Recent)
Data Source Comments:

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	66	0%	1,646	7%
1 bedroom	164	1%	5,324	23%
2 bedrooms	2,214	13%	9,483	42%
3 or more bedrooms	15,146	86%	6,381	28%
Total	17,590	100%	22,834	100%

Table 30 – Unit Size by Tenure

Alternate Data Source Name:
2021 5-year ACS (Most Recent)
Data Source Comments:

Describe the number and targeting (income level/type of family served) of units assisted with federal, state, and local programs.

The City administers a variety of housing programs to assist low- and moderate-income residents to afford and maintain housing. These are funded through federal Community Development Block Grant, HOME Investment Partnerships, and the local Affordable Housing Trust Fund, through which the City utilizes public funds to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the Strategic Plan.

The City's CDBG residential programs provide financial assistance to homeowners to make repairs to their home such as electrical, heating, plumbing, roofing, and energy efficient windows and doors. The program addresses the need to maintain Lawrence's aging housing stock. These programs are targeted at households with incomes below 80% of the area median income and are expected to serve 5-10 households per year.

New construction of homeowner units are funded with the City's HOME funds. These units are targeted at households with incomes below 80% of the area median income and are expected to generate 2-4 new homeowner units per year.

HOME funds are also used to fund Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) vouchers through the Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority. These vouchers are expected to serve 18-20 households for up to 24 months. To date, 98% of TBRA households have income below 30% of the area median income.

The Affordable Housing Trust Fund is funded through a local sales tax to support the acquisition, rehabilitation, and development of affordable housing and supportive services so that all persons in the community have access to independent living with dignity. 2022 projects funded by the trust fund included 13 new single-family units, housing vouchers and supports, home accessibility modifications, home repairs, and rental assistance. These programs are targeted at varying income levels, depending on the type of project.

Several for-profit developers have been awarded state Low-Income Housing Tax Credits for projects in Lawrence that serve low- and moderate-income renters. The number of affordable units and the income limits are determined in their agreements with the state, and some of the projects have been awarded funds from the Affordable Housing Trust Fund.

Provide an assessment of units expected to be lost from the affordable housing inventory for any reason, such as expiration of Section 8 contracts.

The City of Lawrence is committed to working proactively with partners and other funding agencies to try and prevent rent-restricted units from becoming market rate, which would price low-income residents out of their units. Currently there are no units listed for sale in Lawrence on the Kansas Housing Resources Corporation (KHRC) Properties for Sale under the Qualified Contract Regulations list. The main loss of naturally occurring affordable housing inventory is from the sale of privately owned homeowner and

rental housing units being sold on the open market to investors, which usually leads to a price increase or a change in policy on accepting vouchers.

Does the availability of housing units meet the needs of the population?

The 2018 Housing Market Analysis illustrates that there is a significant gap between the demand and supply of housing in Lawrence. The report indicates that there are 5,200 households who cannot afford their current rentals, and another 2,000 renters who want to buy and could be candidates for ownership.

Housing quality is also a concern, with 2,950 renters and 500 owners reporting their units are in poor or fair condition. The report also indicates there are another 500 households with disabilities with accessibility modifications needed.

The Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority indicated there are 259 households on program waiting lists for vouchers. Other non-profit housing providers also report long waiting lists and an increase in calls for housing assistance.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

There is a need for safe, sanitary, accessible, and affordable housing throughout the City. Specifically, there is a strong need for permanent supportive housing, permanently affordable rental units for households earning less than 50% AMI, and a wider range of affordable workforce housing for potential homebuyers.

Discussion

The dominant housing type in Lawrence is the single-family, 1-unit detached structure. There is a growing demand for different housing types across all residential zoning areas. While work is underway on updating the Lawrence Land Development Code, there is a strong demand right now for additional affordable housing units. As the demographics of the City change to reflect the aging baby boom generation, the housing market will need to adapt to provide new housing opportunities for those seeking to downsize, and additional funding will be needed to assist with repairs to allow residents to age in place.

MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing - 91.210(a)

Introduction

The data tables below detail the cost of housing and the number of affordable units available to households with various income levels. The median home value has increased 29% from 2009 while the median contract rent also increased 29% during the same period.

The 2022 Fair Market Rent for a two-bedroom apartment was \$937. In order to afford this level of rent and utilities without paying more than 30% of income on housing, a household must earn \$3,123 monthly, or \$37,480 annually. Assuming a 40-hour work week, 52 weeks per year, that translates into an hourly wage of \$18.02 in order to not be housing cost burdened.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2021	% Change
Median Home Value	168,100	216,700	29%
Median Contract Rent	631	816	29%

Table 31 – Cost of Housing

Alternate Data Source Name:

2021 5-year ACS (Most Recent)

Data Source Comments: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2017-2021 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	1,136	17.1%
\$500-999	10,664	65.6%
\$1,000-1,499	8,446	13.7%
\$1,500-1,999	1,993	2.4%
\$2,000 or more	595	1.3%
Total	22,834	100.0%

Table 32 - Rent Paid

Alternate Data Source Name:

2021 5-year ACS (Most Recent)

Data Source Comments:

Housing Affordability

Number of Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	965	No Data
50% HAMFI	5,590	780
80% HAMFI	13,815	3,225
100% HAMFI	No Data	5,070
Total	20,370	9,075

Table 33 – Housing Affordability

Alternate Data Source Name:

2011-2015 CHAS

Data Source Comments:

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	702	753	937	1,331	1,565
High HOME Rent	702	753	937	1,331	1,565
Low HOME Rent	702	753	937	1,228	1,371

Table 34 – Monthly Rent

Alternate Data Source Name:

HUD FMR and HOME Rents effective June 15, 2022

Data Source Comments:

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

No, the 7,335 units identified as affordable to households at or below 50% AMI, for both owner and rental combined, represent only 17% of the total number of housing units. This supply of units cannot accommodate the 11,410 households earning at or below 50% AMI.

How is affordability of housing likely to change considering changes to home values and/or rents?

If current trends continue, the cost of housing will continue to rise and become even less affordable to Lawrence residents at lower incomes. With the increase in construction costs, new units must be heavily subsidized to be affordable to residents that earn at or below 50% AMI. Unless home values or construction costs fall steeply, or there are substantial increases in funding for subsidized housing, there will not be a significant increase in the percent of housing that is deemed affordable at each income level.

How do HOME rents / Fair Market Rent compare to Area Median Rent? How might this impact your strategy to produce or preserve affordable housing?

The City's median contract rent (\$816) is lower than the HOME/Fair Market Rent for 2-bedroom units and larger. Households receiving rental subsidies should be able to afford most 2-bedroom and larger units, but this does not mean that the supply of median priced units is sufficient to satisfy all residents receiving a subsidy. Housing voucher providers often describe situations in which residents have a difficult time securing affordable housing for a number of reasons, including a lack of available affordable units and a lack of property owners willing to accept a housing voucher.

Discussion

The Lawrence housing market is currently not able to meet the demand for housing at a price that low-income residents can afford. The result is a high rate of housing cost burden, which can lead to a heavy reliance on housing subsidies and other social services like childcare subsidies and food subsidy programs. These issues can also lead to an increase in homelessness.

MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing – 91.210(a)

Introduction

The following data tables detail the condition of housing units, the year built, and the risk of lead-based paint hazard. No information was available on the suitable conditions of various types of vacant housing units in Table 39.

Definitions

Standard Condition – the unit is compliant with all state and local building and safety codes. The City of Lawrence has adopted the 2018 International Property Maintenance Code, as amended in Chapter 9, Article 6 of the Code of the City of Lawrence.

Substandard condition but suitable for rehabilitation – the unit is not in compliance with all state or local building and safety codes but is otherwise both financially and structurally suitable for rehabilitation.

Housing Conditions – Condition of units is assessed using the same criteria as in the previous Needs Assessment. This includes lack of complete plumbing facilities, lack of complete kitchen facilities, more than 1 person per room, and/or cost burden.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	2,879	16%	11,086	49%
With two selected Conditions	33	0%	517	2%
With three selected Conditions	0	0%	8	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	14,678	83%	11,223	49%
Total	17,590	99%	22,834	100%

Table 35 - Condition of Units

Alternate Data Source Name:
2021 5-year ACS (Most Recent)
Data Source Comments:

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	4,263	24%	6,740	30%
1980-1999	5,863	33%	7,151	31%
1950-1979	5,296	30%	6,708	29%
Before 1950	2,168	12%	2,235	10%
Total	17,590	99%	22,834	100%

Table 36 – Year Unit Built

Alternate Data Source Name:
2021 5-year ACS (Most Recent)
Data Source Comments:

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	7,464	42%	8,943	39%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	2,770	16%	1,395	6%

Table 37 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS (Total Units) 2013-2017 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units			
Abandoned Vacant Units			
REO Properties			
Abandoned REO Properties			

Table 38 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

84% of owner-occupied units have no selected housing conditions, compared to 49% of renter-occupied units. 16% of owner-occupied units have one selected housing condition, compared to 49% of renter-occupied units. This points to the need for additional rehabilitation in renter-occupied units, although the selected conditions include cost burden and overcrowding, which are not reflections of the physical condition of the units.

Older housing typically requires more continual maintenance than newer built housing. In the absence of routine maintenance, older housing can quickly become substandard. There are 13,327 owner-occupied

units built before 1999, compared to 16,094 renter-occupied units built before 1999. The percentages of owner versus renter units built in each provided age range is relatively close, with the percentage of renter-occupied units built since 2000 being larger.

Estimated Number of Housing Units Occupied by Low or Moderate Income Families with LBP Hazards

Lead-based paint hazards are more common in households built before 1978, and more of a health hazard to children that are present. According to 2013-2018 CHAS, 48% of all housing units are occupied by households below 80% AMI. With 16,407 housing units built before 1980, there are an estimated 7,875 households occupied by low- and moderate-income families with LBP Hazards, and an estimated 1,999 households occupied by low- and moderate-income families with children present.

Discussion

The condition of housing is vital to the stability of neighborhoods. 49% of the renter-occupied housing units reported having one selected housing condition, although the selected conditions include cost burden and overcrowding, which are not reflections of the physical condition of the units. The City of Lawrence first adopted a Rental Licensing Program in 2014, intended to ensure that rental properties are meeting the adopted International Property Maintenance Code, as amended locally. The City's Code Compliance staff are committed to working with renters and owners to address concerns about housing conditions.

Lead-based paint hazards are addressed when homeowners access any of the City's CDBG rehabilitation programs. Depending on the scope of work, not all projects require a lead-based paint risk assessment, but those that do employ the use of licensed lead-based paint inspectors and risk assessors, and require a clearance inspection at the completion of the project.

MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing – 91.210(b)

Introduction

The Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority's main objective is to be good stewards of the housing programs it is charged with managing and administering. Primary to this is the sound management, maintenance, and preservation of its public housing inventory according to the highest standards of the housing industry while at the same time providing responsible and responsive assistance to those we serve.

We are committed to serving all our residents, participants, and the public in a manner consistent with the principles of respect, fairness, and equity. We are dedicated to insuring that the policies and practices we follow foster both resident responsibility and program integrity. We recognize and seek to balance our duty and responsibility to our residents, our property, and the public trust.

The Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority was formed through the merger of the Lawrence Housing Authority, created in 1968, and The Douglas County Housing Authority, created in 1983. Although separate entities, both agencies previously functioned under the umbrella of the Lawrence Housing Authority.

With the formal merger, effective in 2001, the LDCHA was granted the powers to plan, construct, maintain, operate and manage low rent housing developments in Lawrence and Douglas County; to enter into contracts with local, state and federal governments for funds to construct, acquire, or provide housing and housing assistance for the low income, and to enter into public-private partnerships and joint ventures, including the creation of a not-for-profit organization, in order to secure funds and contracts for affordable housing development.

93.8% of the families that LDCHA serves are at or below 50% AMI, and the average gross income of all households in LDCHA programs is \$20,007. In 2022, 438 households participated in the Moving to Work initiative. As of January 2023, there were 1,321 total units under lease with LDCHA.

Totals Number of Units

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
						Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *	
# of units vouchers available		4	365	775	8	767	45		70
# of accessible units			18						

*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition

Table 39 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Alternate Data Source Name:

LDCHA Data

Data Source

Comments:

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

Describe the number and physical condition of public housing units in the jurisdiction, including those that are participating in an approved Public Housing Agency Plan:

LDCHA has 369 units of public housing. These include Edgewood Homes, Babcock Place, Peterson Acres, and scattered site units.

The LDCHA is committed to maintaining its property in excellent condition. It accomplishes this with an expert maintenance staff that provides excellent service to tenants, including a 24-hour emergency service. Maintenance of property and equipment are paid for by Capital Fund grants. In 2022, LDCHA received a grant award in the amount of \$1,163,555.00 for Capital Improvement. LDCHA is making plans to fully obligate and expend the funds for both administrative/management improvements and physical property improvements. Additionally, in 2022, the Maintenance Department completed 1,711 work orders and 106 emergency work orders.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
LDCHA (2018 REAC Score Edgewood Homes)	82.b
LDCHA (2022 REAC Score Babcock Place)	99.b

Table 40 - Public Housing Condition

Describe the restoration and revitalization needs of public housing units in the jurisdiction:

Because of the strict annual inspection programs that the LDCHA follows, the units are in very good condition. LDCHA is in the process of adding 32 units to their Clinton Place property which is a multifamily housing complex for the elderly and disabled populations. Additionally, LDCHA is committed to utilizing Capital Funds to maintain properties to restore, or modernize units at turnover, and complete physical improvements. Examples can include updating to be more cosmetically pleasing cabinets and countertops, flooring and cove base, interior doors and hardware, shower and tub upgrade, plumbing upgrades, energy efficient appliances and HVAC. Subsequently, exterior envelopes and grounds of the properties receive the same attention to include sidewalk repair and replacement, roof replacements, tree maintenance, mowing, playground maintenance, curb appeal with flowers and shrubs, and weed and fertilizer treatments.

- Edgewood Homes Roof & Gutter Replacement
- Concrete trip hazard repair Edgewood Homes/Babcock Place/ Scattered Sites/ & Peterson Acres
- Edgewood Homes window replacement
- Furnace, Coil, AC Replacement several units and as needed.
- Back patio replacement at Administrative Building
- Asbestos abatement several units at turnover and when able at Edgewood Homes
- LED lighting replacement for all wall packs and pole lights at Edgewood Homes
- Playground maintenance and installation of new rubber mulch
- Babcock Place Chiller Replacement
- Construction of Gazebo at Babcock Place
- Update and lengthen emergency pull cords at Babcock Place
- Replaced Boiler System Babcock Place
- Modernization of several units at Edgewood Homes and Babcock Place

Describe the public housing agency's strategy for improving the living environment of low- and moderate-income families residing in public housing:

In addition to the above improvement projects, LDCHA remains committed to their inspection and preventative maintenance program to ensure that the units remain in the best condition. Annually, tenants have the opportunity to provide feedback and meet with management to discuss Capital

Improvements and resident needs in respect to their community and living environment. These discussions are relevant and strongly considered in the forward movement of how funds are obligated and expended in regard to property needs.

The Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority (LDCHA) launched the “Bridging the Digital Divide” program in an effort to advance digital equity in Lawrence by providing public housing families access to the digital universe at home. The LDCHA identified three main goals for the program: expand access to educational content and opportunities for students of all ages, provide equitable access to employment opportunities and other essential online resources, and ensure that low-income children have access to the same resources as their peers. The LDCHA joined HUD’s ConnectHomeUSA initiative, which seeks to bridge the digital divide for HUD-assisted housing residents and began working toward these goals. Through multiple partners and funding sources, LDCHA committed to providing free high-speed internet services to our largest public housing complex, Edgewood Homes. In addition, LDCHA provided technology devices to all children ages 7-17 living in Edgewood Homes. Our Resident Service Office and Full Circle Youth Program incorporate this program into their work through one-on-one tutoring, digital literacy training, and the pursuit of grants for technology devices. At project completion, the LDCHA’s Full Circle Youth Program received a private grant of \$10,000 from the Jefferson’s Foundation to buy laptops and tablets for all children ages 7-17 residing in Edgewood Homes.

Discussion:

The mission of the LDCHA is "To preserve and expand affordable housing and provide opportunities for participants to thrive through services and partnerships." The agency follows this mission statement to the fullest, and the safety and security of their residents is first and foremost. The units within LDCHA programs are expected to pass a yearly inspection, with a plan in place if the unit does not pass. LDCHA will continue their commitment to the public housing units and will continue to explore new and innovative measures to improve an already successful program.

MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services – 91.210(c)

Introduction

The City of Lawrence has the following providers and programming that have beds for those experiencing homelessness: Bert Nash Community Mental Health Center (Transitional Housing and Rapid Re-Housing), Catholic Charities of NE Kansas - Lawrence (Rapid Re-Housing), City of Lawrence (Seasonal Winter Emergency Shelter), Family Promise of Lawrence (Emergency Shelter), Lawrence Community Shelter (Emergency Shelter and Rapid Re-Housing), Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority (Permanent Supportive Housing and Transitional Housing), Tenants to Homeowners (Transitional Housing) and the Willow Domestic Violence Center (Emergency Shelter). These agencies work in collaboration with the Coordinated Entry system and are receiving program funding through various avenues. Lawrence is greatly lacking in Permanent Supportive Housing beds, emergency shelter beds, and available rental units for Rapid Re-Housing and TBRA vouchers.

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	38	4	30	16	0
Households with Only Adults	86	55	18	29	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	0	0	0	45	0
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	0	0	0

Table 41 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Alternate Data Source Name:

2022 Housing Inventory Count - BoS CoC

Data Source

Data was last updated on April 26, 2022. This is the most current completed HIC available for Lawrence/Douglas

Comments:

County.

Describe mainstream services, such as health, mental health, and employment services to the extent those services are used to complement services targeted to homeless persons

Lawrence-Douglas County Health Department offers clinical services, behavioral health resources, community health program, immunizations, and WIC nutrition, among others. They have a mobile vaccination clinic with healthcare options that has the ability to meet those experiencing homelessness where they are.

Heartland Community Health Center has a pediatric unit, a pharmacy, a food pantry, and clinical services for all community members and they treat a wide variety of Lawrencians with varying socio-economic statuses and will never turn a patient away for their inability to pay. They are a facility that is able to provide care to those who otherwise would not have access to care.

Agencies such as Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority have Resident Services that assist residents of their programming with resume building, job skills, and job searches. Other agencies working with those experiencing homelessness have similar case management in their programs that work with clients on these types of barrier-reduction mechanisms.

(Via Bertnash.org) Since 2006, a team of trained case managers from Bert Nash Community Mental Health Center, through a partnership with the City of Lawrence and a federal grant, has been reaching out to the city's homeless population. It provides coordinated service delivery, decreasing the duplication of services, and to strengthen community partnerships. Homeless Outreach Specialists provide services to those community members to obtain their desired level of independence. Program participants do not need to be experiencing mental health issues to receive services.

Supported housing refers to transitional or permanent housing that is chosen by consumers, not isolated from the larger community, and offers individualized and flexible services and supports such as case management, individual community support services, vocational training, and skill-building activities to consumers. Participants are supported as they continue to develop and improve independent living skills.

SOAR Program

The Bert Nash SOAR program is a service provided by the Bert Nash Center's Supportive Housing department with the goal of assisting clients with their application for SSI/SSDI and Medicaid benefits. In the State of Kansas, SOAR is designed to increase access to SSI/SSDI for eligible adults who are experiencing or at risk of homelessness and have a mental illness, medical impairment, and/or a co-occurring substance use disorder. For more information visit the SOAR Works website.

Transitions

The Bert Nash Transitions house is a 12-bed Transitional Supportive Housing facility and associated programming designed to provide up to 12 months of Transitional Supportive Housing and supportive services for up to 12 individual adults experiencing a Severe and Persistent Mental Illness including a dual diagnosis (Substance Use disorder and SPMI), low or no income, and homelessness in Douglas County, KS.

Referral Process: Referrals for Transitions are approved by the Bert Nash Transitions housing supervisors/administrators, and are provided by an online application process, or by contacting an administrator or supervisor in the Bert Nash housing division. Referrals are accepted from outside agencies, but the given client must either agree to becoming a Bert Nash client and actively participating in recommended services upon admission, or already be an active Bert Nash client. Eligible Referral/Target Population: Transitional housing services are targeted for individuals experiencing a Severe and Persistent Mental Illness (SPMI) including dual diagnosis (SPMI and SUD), no or extremely low-income (persons with income at 30% Area Median Income or less), and homelessness. Crisis observation services are available to anyone experiencing a crisis who is a Medicaid recipient.

List and describe services and facilities that meet the needs of homeless persons, particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth. If the services and facilities are listed on screen SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure or screen MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services, describe how these facilities and services specifically address the needs of these populations.

Sheltering and transitional housing agencies include (but may not be limited to): Bert Nash Community Mental Health Center (Transitional Housing and Rapid Re-Housing), Catholic Charities of NE Kansas - Lawrence (Rapid Re-Housing), City of Lawrence (Seasonal Winter Emergency Shelter), Family Promise of Lawrence (Emergency Shelter), Lawrence Community Shelter (Emergency Shelter and Rapid Re-Housing), Lawrence Douglas County Housing Authority (Permanent Supportive Housing and Transitional Housing), Tenants to Homeowners (Transitional Housing) and the Willow Domestic Violence Center (Emergency Shelter). These agencies provide beds and voucher programs to house or shelter those experiencing homelessness in the Lawrence Community.

Agencies providing rental assistance and homeless prevention dollars include (but may not be limited to): Housing Stabilization Collaborative, Catholic Charities, Ballard Community Center, Lawrence Community Shelter, Bert Nash Community Mental Health Center, and Willow Domestic Violence Center. Rent and utility assistance as well as rapid re-housing are used in conjunction with case management to both house and keep housed those households that are precariously housed or experiencing homelessness. Lawrence Community Shelter has a program that allows for agencies and their clients to select donated furnishings, household items, and food to assist in their new units that are utilizing vouchers, and existing case managers in these agencies work with their clients on obtaining other resources to be successful in housing.

MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services – 91.210(d)

Introduction

Several agencies in the Lawrence community have a hand in providing special needs services and facilities. The questions below take a look at what is available in the community, how the Consolidated Plan and the Consolidated Planning process fit into that sector, and what the community sees as challenges in providing effective and efficient services to the special needs population in times of reduced funding.

Including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental), persons with alcohol or other drug addictions, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, public housing residents and any other categories the jurisdiction may specify, and describe their supportive housing needs

The LDCHA offers supportive housing for the elderly and frail elderly, and for any resident of a LDCHA property or voucher program the Resident Services programs are available. Several projects have recently been completed targeted toward senior housing, although not with direct supportive services. Douglas County Senior Services offers life skills classes such as computer and budgeting, as well as a Meals-on-Wheels program. The City of Lawrence offers a program where volunteers sign up to help the elderly or disabled shovel their sidewalks after a snowfall, called Safe Winter Walkways. Lawrence Interdenominational Nutritional Kitchen offers a hot meal in a church twice a week, allowing for seniors and others who wish for a hot meal or companionship to gather to eat. The Salvation Army also offers a program called the Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF). This particular program is a grant program and is based on the Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP) model. Participants in the program have to be a veteran and either head of household or spouse of head of household. They have to have served at least one day of active duty. The program can take all veteran participants except those with a dishonorable discharge. The participants have to be at or below 50% of median income, and they have to be homeless or at imminent risk of homelessness and have no other options. The program provides services, case management, rental assistance, deposit assistance, utility deposits, and utility arrears for up to two months. Heartland Community Health Center offers emergency financial assistance to those who have HIV, AIDS, or AIDS-related illnesses. The program helps with utility bills, rental assistance, medicine assistance, and doctor bills. The agency also offers case management. Bert Nash Community Mental Health Center is a licensed, comprehensive mental health facility that provides community support services for those who are diagnosed with Severe and Persistent Mental Illness (SPMI). The staff includes the homeless outreach team, who help to provide housing services to the homeless population, as well as offering staff, which include social workers, nurses, case managers, employment specialists, personal attendants, and therapists. GoodLife Innovations, Inc. offers group homes for adults with severe developmental disabilities. The group home offers a structured peer support environment that allows for the individual to remain in mainstream housing. Cottonwood, Inc. offers job placement and case management for adults with developmental disabilities, and Independence, Inc. works with those with physical disabilities through case management, housing assistance, accessibility improvements, and other items.

Describe programs for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing

The Bert Nash Community Mental Health Center provides the following for Mental Health supportive housing (Source: Bert Nash Website):

Transitions

The Bert Nash Transitions house is a 12-bed Transitional Supportive Housing facility and associated programming designed to provide up to 12 months of Transitional Supportive Housing and supportive services for up to 12 individual adults experiencing a Severe and Persistent Mental Illness including a dual diagnosis (Substance Use disorder and SPMI), low or no income, and homelessness in Douglas County, KS.

Referral Process: Referrals for Transitions are approved by the Bert Nash Transitions housing supervisors/administrators, and are provided by an online application process, or by contacting an administrator or supervisor in the Bert Nash housing division. Referrals are accepted from outside agencies, but the given client must either agree to becoming a Bert Nash client and actively participating in recommended services upon admission, or already be an active Bert Nash client.

Eligible Referral/Target Population: Transitional housing services are targeted for individuals experiencing a Severe and Persistent Mental Illness (SPMI) including dual diagnosis (SPMI and SUD), no or extremely low-income (persons with income at 30% Area Median Income or less), and homelessness. Crisis observation services are available to anyone experiencing a crisis who is a Medicaid recipient.

Apartment-style living

Since 1991, the Bert Nash Center has provided supportive housing in an apartment-style living environment in Lawrence. Two 1-bedroom units and two 2-bedroom units allow individuals with recurrent mental illness to live independently in the community. Each individual has a case manager and the additional aid of community support workers for evening and weekend assistance. Rent is assessed using Housing and Urban Development and Section 8 guidelines, which equals approximately 30% of a resident's adjusted income.

Other community resources for Consolidated Plan

GoodLife Innovations, Inc. provides supportive housing and group home options for those persons with intellectual and/or developmental disabilities. They offer three residential options, and all have varying levels of care, support and supervision.

Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. 91.315(e)

Over the next year, Lawrence CDBG staff will continue to recommend CDBG funding to agencies that assist the special needs population, although the final funding recommendations will come from the City Commission. Housing and Credit Counseling has been recommended funding for housing and consumer credit counseling, which offers assistance to low-and moderate-income individuals to assist with keeping them housed, as well as offering dispute services with rental arrears and other financial hardships.

There have also been recommendations from the City's Affordable Housing Trust Fund to fund Independence, Inc. in the next year for their Accessible Housing Program (AHP) as well as the Bert Nash Community Mental Health Center for a Permanent Supportive Housing project. The City of Lawrence will also continue to utilize the general fund, as well as special alcohol funds, to offer assistance to outside agencies as well as to fund programs that help those with special needs.

For entitlement/consortia grantees: Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. (91.220(2))

Over the next year, Lawrence CDBG staff will continue to recommend CDBG funding to agencies that assist the special needs population, although the final funding recommendations will come from the City Commission. Housing and Credit Counseling has been recommended funding for housing and consumer credit counseling, which offers assistance to low-moderate income individuals to assist with keeping them housed, as well as offering dispute services with rental arrears and other financial hardships.

There have also been recommendations from the City's Affordable Housing Trust Fund to fund Independence, Inc. in the next year for their Accessible Housing Program (AHP) as well as the Bert Nash Community Mental Health Center for a Permanent Supportive Housing project. The City of Lawrence will also continue to utilize the general fund, as well as special alcohol funds, to offer assistance to outside agencies as well as to fund programs that help those with special needs.

MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.210(e)

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

The city has begun the Land Development Code rewrite process, with increasing housing affordability as one targeted goal for the project. The code rewrite steering committee includes representatives from local homebuilders, affordable housing developers, and affordable housing stakeholders who can identify and speak to city policy that serves to increase housing cost. The city is prohibited at the state level from enacting inclusionary zoning or rent control to increase and maintain affordable housing. However, the following local policies are specifically being reviewed and considered for updates that will foster greater housing affordability, including minimum lot size requirements, prioritization of single family zoning, multifamily zoning restrictions, density restrictions, parking requirements, frontage requirements, growth limitations, and building and permitting fees. The Code update process will include vigorous public engagement opportunities, with housing affordability as a topic for community consideration and input.

The city's Affordable Housing Advisory Board makes recommendations on affordable housing policy that either remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing, as well as policy that advances the development and/or preservation of affordable housing stock. Recommendations that have been adopted by the city include double density allowances and Capital Improvement Plan infrastructure investments for affordable housing development. The advisory board's recommendation for source of income discrimination protection was recently approved by the city's Civil Rights Commission and will be under review for consideration by the City Commission. The advisory board's new Policy Workgroup is advancing an Affordable Housing Overlay Zone policy that would ameliorate the current barriers to affordable housing in the Land Development Code and administrative processes, while maintaining current code for market rate residential and commercial developments.

The city continues to analyze public policies that intersect with housing affordability and take action that will address local housing costs. In addition to the land development code, policies impacting growth, land tax, and building codes are under analysis for potential future action.

MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets – 91.215 (f)

Introduction

Economic Development and affordable housing/community development are intertwined throughout projects and practices. The economic health of a community impacts the housing and development efforts. Lawrence's largest job sectors are hospitality and retail, which speaks to the University town composition. These are followed closely by education and professional services which are also tied to the University community.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	155	32	1	0	-1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	5,360	6,789	18	21	3
Construction	1,429	1,339	5	4	-1
Education and Health Care Services	5,311	5,067	17	15	-2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1,940	1,456	6	4	-2
Information	578	534	2	2	0
Manufacturing	2,831	3,714	9	11	2
Other Services	1,955	2,901	6	9	3
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	4,099	4,204	13	13	0
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	4,388	5,383	14	16	2
Transportation and Warehousing	1,235	648	4	2	-2
Wholesale Trade	1,204	692	4	2	-2
Total	30,485	32,759	--	--	--

Table 42 - Business Activity

Data 2013-2017 ACS (Workers), 2017 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)
 Source:

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	54,945
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	52,545
Unemployment Rate	4.34
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	15.21
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	2.71

Table 43 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	14,735
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	3,005
Service	5,475
Sales and office	12,800
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	1,800
Production, transportation and material moving	1,500

Table 44 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	37,565	76%
30-59 Minutes	10,250	21%
60 or More Minutes	1,510	3%
Total	49,325	100%

Table 45 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	954	89	422
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	4,835	211	1,408
Some college or Associate's degree	8,805	506	1,664
Bachelor's degree or higher	20,919	330	2,536

Table 46 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Alternate Data Source Name:
2021 5-year ACS (Most Recent)

Data Source Comments: Table B23006 Educational Attainment by Employment Status for the Population 25 to 64 years

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	39	47	162	102	161
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	811	343	184	627	425
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	4,600	2,333	1,215	2,906	2,405
Some college, no degree	13,896	3,403	1,966	2,538	1,662
Associate's degree	1,321	1,143	775	1,138	216
Bachelor's degree	3,995	4,835	3,967	4,732	2,485
Graduate or professional degree	292	2,921	3,092	4,330	3,617

Table 47 - Educational Attainment by Age

Alternate Data Source Name:
2021 5-year ACS (Most Recent)

Data Source Comments:

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	21,838
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	33,542
Some college or Associate's degree	35,636
Bachelor's degree	48,233
Graduate or professional degree	60,504

Table 48 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Alternate Data Source Name:
2021 5-year ACS (Most Recent)

Data Source Comments:

Based on the Business Activity table above, what are the major employment sectors within your jurisdiction?

Lawrence, KS has four employment sectors that make up a majority of local jobs. From highest to lowest, those are: Arts, Entertainment, & Accommodations; Education and Health Care Services; Professional, Scientific, Management Services; Retail Trade.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

Per the 2022 Lawrence Business Community Survey, business owners placed a high value on developing a workforce with the requisite education/technical skills, the overall quality of these workers, and the availability of people to fill vacant positions. In the same survey, the infrastructure needs most important to local businesses were street and sidewalk maintenance.

Describe any major changes that may have an economic impact, such as planned local or regional public or private sector investments or initiatives that have affected or may affect job and business growth opportunities during the planning period. Describe any needs for workforce development, business support or infrastructure these changes may create.

There are several internal and external developments in the near future that will likely have an economic impact on Lawrence, KS.

The construction and start of operation of the Panasonic electric vehicle battery plant, located just 15 miles east of Lawrence. Initial job estimations include 4,000 employees on-site, 4,000 jobs related to local and regional suppliers, and up to 16,000 jobs related to construction of the plant and nearby facilities.

The City continues efforts to fill available land at Lawrence Venture Park, a large industrial park at the eastern end of the City. Several sites are being actively pursued by developers, which the City anticipates bringing in large-scale industrial buildings and the jobs that are associated.

Several housing developments are also underway in varying capacities. Creating additional housing opportunities will expand the local workforce and allow student talent from the local universities to stay in place. Both of these results address concerns from the business community.

Panasonic has already expressed the need to develop a local workforce that is capable of operating in their facility. They are currently partnering with Peaslee Technical Training Center, the local skills training center, and other local training institutions to develop curriculum for this purpose. Along with this, a large influx of the expected employees will require more housing opportunities, something that is also currently underway.

Related to the housing expansions, Lawrence has a need to extend its infrastructure. The City is generally bounded in all four directions by major roadways, with infrastructure stopping along the edges of these areas. In order to accommodate new developments outside of this boundary, the City will need to extend new infrastructure and services to reach them.

How do the skills and education of the current workforce correspond to employment opportunities in the jurisdiction?

Lawrence, KS is a highly educated community, with roughly 50% of residents having attained at least a Bachelor’s degree (compared to the national average of 30%). This provides a deep talent pool for employment opportunities relying on strong foundational or specialized knowledge or skillsets. Additionally, Peaslee Technical Center provides courses and programming for vocational practices and professional certifications. Combined, both of these local assets interrelate well with local employment opportunities.

Describe any current workforce training initiatives, including those supported by Workforce Investment Boards, community colleges and other organizations. Describe how these efforts will support the jurisdiction's Consolidated Plan.

As of 2022, Peaslee Technical Center offers 27 career training preparation programs. The Center offers programs and courses to support several sectors, including Transportation, Building Trades, Skilled Trades, and Healthcare. Additionally, Peaslee Tech offers apprenticeships in Industrial Machinery Mechanic, Auto Service Technician, Medical Equipment Preparer, Heating & Air Installation/Service, Residential Electrician, Residential Plumber, Collision Technician, Maintenance Repair Worker (Level 1 & 2), Facilities Maintenance Technician, Mechatronics Technician, Robotics Technician, Truck Driver, Heavy (Tractor Trailer & Driver, Level 1), Electrician, Engineering Assistant and Glazier. 2022 saw the addition of an Auto Detailing program.

Peaslee Tech offers custom courses in a wide variety of areas, and has included Supervision for Front Line Managers, Accountability, Hydraulics, Electric Motor Drives, Programmable Logic Control, and Environmental Health & Safety. These professional development, short-course offerings are based on industry’s expressed needs.

Does your jurisdiction participate in a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)?

Yes

If so, what economic development initiatives are you undertaking that may be coordinated with the Consolidated Plan? If not, describe other local/regional plans or initiatives that impact economic growth.

Yes, the City of Lawrence developed an Economic Development Strategic Plan that has received a CEDS designation.

City Economic Development staff actively work with developers seeking assistance in order to increase the affordable housing stock in the City. The Economic Development Policy requires a minimum of 10-15% of housing-related projects be set aside for affordable housing. Projects of larger scope, in addition to adding some affordable housing, often include infrastructure improvements.

Discussion

Per the City of Lawrence Strategic Plan, "The City of Lawrence fosters an environment that provides all people and businesses the opportunity for economic security and intentionally acknowledges, removes, and prevents barriers created by systemic and institutional injustice. Our community succeeds because of collective prosperity and a vibrant, sustainable local economy." Key Performance Indicators include Women Owned Business (WBE) ownership rate, Minority Owned Business (MBE) ownership rate, variance of median income by race, and area median household income. Some of the plan's strategies include:

- ensuring greater economic opportunities amongst historically marginalized populations, communities, and businesses
- providing resources and support for small and medium sized businesses to grow and expand
- create new incentives that are targeted at businesses and industries that provide pathways to economic success for the employees, the company, and the community.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

Are there areas where households with multiple housing problems are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")

According to Table 33 – Conditions of Units, only 2% of renter-occupied units and less than 1% of owner-occupied units have multiple housing problems. Concentration would be defined as areas that are detectable with the available data. These relatively few units with multiple housing problems would not constitute a concentration, and there are no areas where they are concentrated at a level that is detectable with the available data. According to the City's Assessment of Fair Housing, census tracts that indicate a higher prevalence of one or more housing burdens are located in the central area around The University of Kansas.

Are there any areas in the jurisdiction where racial or ethnic minorities or low-income families are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")

There are no block groups in Lawrence that meet the HUD definition of Racially or Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAPs). For this definition, HUD uses the racial/ethnic group concentration of having a non-White population of 50 percent or more. There are two block groups in Lawrence that have a non-White population of 50 percent or more. Block group 9.01/5 is located in the south-central area of the city and has a total population of 1236, with a non-White population of 51.94%. Block group 10.01/2 is located in the southeast area of the city and has a total population of 1278, with a non-white population of 59.78%.

HUD uses the Low Poverty Index to capture poverty at the census tract level. Areas with a higher concentration of poverty are located in the central and east areas of the city.

What are the characteristics of the market in these areas/neighborhoods?

These areas correspond with the neighborhoods surrounding the two universities in Lawrence, and with the older eastern area of the city. The neighborhoods surrounding the universities are largely rental units used by students. The older eastern area of the city is a mix of homeowner and rental units of all types.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

Community assets exist in these areas, including local businesses, community facilities, parks, trails, and open spaces.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

The city will continue to provide housing programs as well as neighborhood support, and encourage funding alternatives to increase strategic opportunities in low- and moderate-income areas.

MA-60 Broadband Needs of Housing occupied by Low- and Moderate-Income Households - 91.210(a)(4), 91.310(a)(2)

Describe the need for broadband wiring and connections for households, including low- and moderate-income households and neighborhoods.

According to the 2021 1-year ACS, 90.1% of households in Lawrence have broadband internet and 9.7% do not have an internet connection of any kind. For low-income households with incomes of less than \$20,000, the percentage of those with broadband internet drops to 73.6%, and 26.3% of low-income households do not have broadband internet service. For moderate-income households, or those earning \$20,000 to \$75,000, 88.2% have broadband internet subscriptions and 11.8% have no broadband subscription.

As technology continues to advance, access to broadband internet is critical for general information, educational opportunities, job training, and connecting with supportive services.

Describe the need for increased competition by having more than one broadband Internet service provider serve the jurisdiction.

The need for increased market presence by multiple broadband internet companies results in lowering broadband costs in a community. It also allows a choice for consumers of all socio-economic statuses for the best service and programming that fits their needs. Currently fiber covers the majority of Lawrence, but there are still areas of the community that do not have access to broadband.

The city is undertaking initiatives around broadband. According to the City of Lawrence website (lawrenceks.org/cmo/dark-fiber/):

“The City of Lawrence, Kansas, owns a fiber optic cable network that it uses to provide for its telecommunications needs and to enhance the services it offers to its residents. In order to maximize efficiency within that fiber optic cable network, the City is committed to establishing a fiber optic ring and redundancies within that ring.

The installation of fiber infrastructure and fiber optic cable is most cost effective when it is completed in conjunction with street, utility, and other public infrastructure projects. The Governing Body finds that it is in the best interest of the City and the general public to establish certain policies regarding the installation of fiber infrastructure and fiber optic cable in conjunction with certain street, utility, and other public infrastructure projects. It is cost effective for the City — in that it avoids unnecessary and costly duplication of efforts — to cooperate with Community Anchor Institutions in the installation and use of fiber infrastructure and fiber optic cable.

The Governing Body finds that it is in the best interest of the City and the general public to establish certain policies regarding cooperation with Community Anchor Institutions for the installation and use of fiber infrastructure and fiber optic cable. Because it is cost-effective, the City customarily installs the maximum

feasible amount of fiber optic cable within its fiber infrastructure and, as a result, has surplus dark fiber within its fiber optic cable network.

The Governing Body has heard from businesses and residents of the City complaining that there exist barriers limiting access to high-speed fiber-based internet services and a professional consultant, hired to examine the issue, has confirmed those complaints. In order to eliminate barriers limiting access to high-speed fiber-based internet services within the City and in order to enhance those internet services available to businesses and residents of the City, the Governing Body finds that it is in the best interest of the City and the general public to establish certain policies permitting the City, in certain circumstances, to lease surplus dark fiber within its fiber optic network, on a competitively-neutral basis, to the private sector.”

MA-65 Hazard Mitigation - 91.210(a)(5), 91.310(a)(3)

Describe the jurisdiction's increased natural hazard risks associated with climate change.

The City of Lawrence's primary natural hazard risk is flooding, as well as more extreme weather events such as droughts and tornadoes. Many of the neighborhoods in North Lawrence along the Kansas River are in levee-protected areas. Other areas that could be impacted by more severe flood events are in floodway areas along Yankee Tank Creek, the Baker Wetlands, and tributaries from the Wakarusa River.

The climate crisis is accelerating faster than most scientists expected and requires action by all communities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in order to protect our planet and community for future generations. Greenhouse gas emissions attributed to energy, including electricity and natural gas, and transportation, account for about 83% of emissions in the City of Lawrence and Douglas County. The impacts of climate change in our community are already being felt. Extreme local weather events associated with climate change include severe flooding and extreme heat.

On February 9, 2021, the City Commission directed staff to integrate the following five principles, based on the [US House of Representatives House draft Resolution 109](#), known as the Green New Deal, into city plans, wherever possible.

1. To achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions through a fair and just transition for all communities and workers;
2. to create jobs with livable wages to ensure prosperity and economic security for all people;
3. to invest in the infrastructure and industry to sustainably meet the challenges of the 21st century;
4. to secure for all people for generations to come: clean air and water; climate and community resiliency; healthy food; access to nature; and a sustainable environment; and
5. to promote justice and equity by stopping current, preventing future, and repairing historic oppression of Indigenous peoples, communities of color, migrant communities, de-industrialized communities, depopulated rural communities, the working poor, women, the elderly, the unhoused, people with disabilities, and youth.

Describe the vulnerability to these risks of housing occupied by low- and moderate-income households based on an analysis of data, findings, and methods.

One of the greatest challenges in Special Flood Hazard Areas is for homeowners to obtain reasonably priced insurance or obtain financing to improve their units. GIS analysis was used to analyze what proportion of residential parcels are located in the levee-protected areas and the special flood hazard areas within the city. Approximately 954 residential parcels are located in the levee-protected areas of the city, or about four percent of residentially zoned parcels in the city. It is important to work with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to make sure the levees are properly maintained. These parcels are not considered vulnerable at this time.

An additional 1,245 parcels are located within the Special Flood Hazard Areas (Zones A, AE, and AH) in the City of Lawrence. Approximately 822 of these parcels have structures on them. Not all of the structures located in this area are vulnerable; however, property owners may have difficulty obtaining financing for improvements to their properties, directly impacting those structures occupied by low- and moderate-income households.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The Strategic Plan section provides a basis and strategy for the use of federal funds granted to the City of Lawrence by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) under the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and Home Investment Partnerships (HOME) programs for a five-year period. This Strategic Plan (2023 - 2027 Consolidated Plan) covers the period beginning August 1, 2023, through July 31, 2027. Programs and activities described in this plan are intended to primarily benefit low- and moderate-income residents of the City of Lawrence, neighborhoods with high concentrations of low- and moderate-income residents, and the city as a whole. This plan is the product of public outreach, public hearings, and consultation with many agencies, groups, and organizations involved in the development of affordable housing, creation of job opportunities for low- and moderate-income residents, and/or provision of services to children, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, and homeless persons. A complete draft of this plan was made available for public review and comment for a 30-day period beginning May 9, 2023. The availability of both the draft plan and the final plan is advertised in the Lawrence Journal-World newspaper and the complete documents are available for review at the City's website https://lawrenceks.org/pds/reports_plans/ and in print form in the office of Planning and Development Services.

SP-10 Geographic Priorities – 91.215 (a)(1)

Geographic Area

Table 49 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	Area Name:	City of Lawrence
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	The boundaries will be the City of Lawrence. The City does not target neighborhoods or areas for the Consolidated Plan.

General Allocation Priorities

Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the jurisdiction (or within the EMSA for HOPWA)

Activities will be carried out in the City of Lawrence and will either provide direct benefit to low- and moderate-income clientele, low- and moderate-income neighborhoods, or agencies that provide services to low-mod clientele. Both CDBG and HOME funding will be allocated within the City of Lawrence.

SP-25 Priority Needs - 91.215(a)(2)

Priority Needs

Table 50 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Equity and Inclusion
	Priority Level	High
	Population	<p>Extremely Low</p> <p>Low</p> <p>Moderate</p> <p>Large Families</p> <p>Families with Children</p> <p>Elderly</p> <p>Public Housing Residents</p> <p>Chronic Homelessness</p> <p>Individuals</p> <p>Families with Children</p> <p>Mentally Ill</p> <p>Chronic Substance Abuse</p> <p>veterans</p> <p>Persons with HIV/AIDS</p> <p>Victims of Domestic Violence</p> <p>Unaccompanied Youth</p> <p>Elderly</p> <p>Frail Elderly</p> <p>Persons with Mental Disabilities</p> <p>Persons with Physical Disabilities</p> <p>Persons with Developmental Disabilities</p> <p>Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions</p> <p>Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families</p> <p>Victims of Domestic Violence</p> <p>Non-housing Community Development</p>
Geographic Areas Affected	City of Lawrence	

	Associated Goals	Increase Affordable Housing Stock Maintain current affordable housing stock Provide homebuyer assistance Public facility improvements Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) Delivery of public services Administration Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing
	Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Racial disparities in who experiences homelessness warrant further attention. • Gender disparities in who experiences homelessness warrant further attention. • Exploration of opportunities for engaging individuals with lived experience of homelessness to provide decision-making input.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The lens of equity and inclusion should be and will be considered as a critical component of decision making in regard to CDBG and HOME, as well as other programming that impacts low- and moderate-income persons and affordable housing programming. Policies and procedures need to be identified as part of decision making. Data collection and community education will be a large component of this piece and the City is committed to this area of priority which feeds into all other areas.
2	Priority Need Name	Affordable Housing
	Priority Level	High

<p>Population</p>	<p>Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development</p>
<p>Geographic Areas Affected</p>	<p>City of Lawrence</p>
<p>Associated Goals</p>	<p>Increase Affordable Housing Stock Maintain current affordable housing stock Provide homebuyer assistance Public facility improvements Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) Delivery of public services Administration Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing</p>

	Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More affordable housing options are needed in a variety of sizes and types. There is a lack of population-specific housing options, and a negative public perception of vouchers and voucher holders. The city is committed to increasing the supply of affordable housing for those at 30-60% AMI in both the rental and homeownership spaces. The city will increase permanently affordable housing stock by identifying and acquiring parcels and units. • The city is currently undertaking an update to the Land Development Code and affordable housing is a large component of that work. The goal is to provide code updates that allow for flexible, time-efficient, and cost-effective affordable housing development. • The city recently took steps to establish source of income as a protected class. • The city is committed to looking into a Vacant Structure Ordinance which would allow for the City to seize or otherwise remediate the issue if a property is left vacant and uninhabited. • The Housing and Homelessness Stakeholders group will recommend the establishment of an incentive program within the City to encourage new affordable housing development.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Affordable housing access is the solution to homelessness and is the end goal for the City. The work of the Housing and Homelessness stakeholders group has brought together those strategies to bring our community where it needs to be and paints a clear picture of the need and the steps to get there.
3	Priority Need Name	Supportive Housing
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness
	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Lawrence
	Associated Goals	Public facility improvements Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) Delivery of public services Administration Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing

	Description	While this work has typically been within Douglas County's "lane" the city is committed to helping to secure grant funding and resources for the construction of and the operations for supportive housing. This will not be a high level of focus in this five year plan for the city, but overall, the city and the county will work in collaboration to bring these units online and help the continuum of housing to keep moving. These supportive housing units and services will be trauma informed and best practice case management based.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The city will support the county's efforts in this area.
4	Priority Need Name	Systems
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth
	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Lawrence
	Associated Goals	Delivery of public services Administration
	Description	The city is committed to the collaborative work of a community dashboard that provides real-time homelessness and housing services data. This also is an area where HMIS is prioritized and this includes access to HMIS for all community service providers as currently only CoC and ESG-funded agencies have access. Quality data is the cornerstone to effective programs and understanding the needs of the community. Strong systems are needed for continued and increased collaboration across the service provider network locally. This priority includes the work of coordinated entry and the by-name list.

	Basis for Relative Priority	A complete picture is needed of the population experiencing homelessness. A robust, effective system is what is needed to get that picture and ensure it is accurate.
5	Priority Need Name	Emergency Shelter and homeless services
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth
	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Lawrence
	Associated Goals	Public facility improvements Delivery of public services Administration
	Description	The city is committed to high levels of collaboration in the emergency shelter space. The City Commission has routed city Special Alcohol Fund dollars as well as General Fund dollars to housing and homelessness, and a large part of that is for emergency sheltering and homeless services. The city and the county have a joint Resolution that speaks to the collaborative work that both agencies are undertaking. There is an understanding that congregate sheltering is not a best practice, but the reality is that it is a needed piece of the continuum and will continue to serve an important purpose in the system. Other projects coming on line include a modular cabin sheltering program, as well as working toward sheltering options for specific populations. Homeless services include street outreach efforts, supportive services, and navigation services.

	Basis for Relative Priority	Homelessness is a critical area for the city and the importance of services and sheltering is extremely important. Working with those in sheltered and unsheltered situations is the first step toward moving through the continuum to housing options.
6	Priority Need Name	Public Infrastructure
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Lawrence
	Associated Goals	Public facility improvements Administration
	Description	Housing and homelessness programs and projects rely on safe access and efficiency of public infrastructure and facilities. Equity and inclusion and systems rely on strong infrastructure of varying levels.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Public facilities and public infrastructure are critical components of tying the work of the Consolidated Plan together.

Narrative (Optional)

The City is working in collaboration on the alignment of community goals and expectations. The work done by the Housing and Homelessness Stakeholders group to produce the draft Lawrence/Douglas County Affordable Housing and Homelessness Strategic Plan (2023-2027) framework has brought to the forefront the above priority needs for our community. This was based on the analysis of two needs assessments completed in spring of 2022, identification of focus areas, work group, and a steering committee. The goal of the Homelessness and Housing steering committee was to develop a strategic planning framework that addressed homelessness and the need for affordable Housing solutions throughout Douglas County. The overall objective is by 2028 to create a system that achieves functional zero through policy, system, and environmental changes resulting in all Douglas County residents having access to the fundamental human right of safe, accessible, attainable, and affordable housing, and which homelessness is a rare and brief occurrence. (presentation document from the Housing and Homelessness Stakeholders, 04.04.2023)

SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 91.215 (b)

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	Locally the TBRA program operates with a focus on those households experiencing homelessness. Currently it is estimated that there are over 250 unsheltered households in the community, which is a large difference from the 75+ that were reported in the 2022 point-in-time count. This shows that the need for TBRA programming in our community is a critical step in the housing continuum. Currently there are 26 households on the wait list for this program. Based on the established priorities, TBRA is a vastly important piece of the process and therefore will be a high priority for funding in this program.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	There is programming in the community for those with special needs who are utilizers of TBRA. This includes transitional housing needs for those exiting institutional settings, those in re-entry program, and those exiting the foster care system, among others. The city's TBRA program has a homeless priority, however there is also funding that comes from the state level to assist with the categories in non-homeless special needs. The city's funds will remain with those that qualify under homelessness categories, but the city acknowledges that the need is greater than just that group.
New Unit Production	It has been estimated by the Housing and Homelessness Stakeholders group that there is a need for 1,500 rental units for those at 30-60% AMI in the next five years, as well as 400 units for those potential homebuyers between 30-80% AMI. Understanding that housing is the solution for homelessness it is critical that new units are produced and are accessible and available to those at or below 80%AMI. The city will continue to work with developers to support Low Income Housing Tax Credit projects and the Affordable Housing Trust fund will continue to provide grant awards to projects that bring new affordable units to the community to work to fill this large, demonstrated gap.
Rehabilitation	Just as important as new unit production is the preservation of existing affordable housing to the overall affordable housing landscape. The US Census estimates that there are approximately 40,000 housing units in Lawrence, and 54% of those are renter-occupied. This has remained consistent over the last few decades. Around half of the city's housing stock was built between 1970 and 1999. About 23% of these owners are cost burdened, making it difficult to make those essential repairs and modifications to their housing unit. Rehabilitation programs give those income-eligible owners options that make it possible to stay in their homes and many times continue to age in place. (info from the 2018 City of Lawrence Housing Market Study)

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Acquisition, including preservation	For the 2023-2027 Consolidated Plan the City is putting more investment in acquisition of both property and land for affordable housing. This has been a goal and area of focus for the City's Affordable Housing Advisory Board as well and substantial work and research has gone into looking at options for increasing the affordable housing stock through this method. The cost of housing, even housing in less than ideal condition, is extremely high in Lawrence. This makes even acquisition of older, less desirable homes in need of rehabilitation difficult. The cost of land is a constraint as well. Land prices vary depending on the location in Lawrence that is being considered, and the City and partners have had to make very conscious efforts to attempt to not concentrate poverty in certain areas of the community based on the affordability of the land.

Table 51 – Influence of Market Conditions

SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.215(a)(4), 91.220(c)(1,2)

Introduction

The priorities and accomplishment goals outlined in this document are based on assumptions about future funding levels for the Consolidated Plan programs. Because these programs are subject to annual Congressional appropriations as well as potential changes in funding distribution formulas or the number of communities eligible to receive entitlement grants, the accomplishment projections and planned activities are subject to change with availability of funding.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	748,373	150,000	200,000	1,098,373	2,800,000	The city will utilize both the city's strategic plan as well as the Housing and Homelessness Strategic Plan when deriving strategies and priorities for federal funding.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	530,046	30,000	0	560,046	2,000,000	The city will utilize both the city's strategic plan as well as the Housing and Homelessness Strategic Plan when deriving strategies and priorities for federal funding.

Table 52 - Anticipated Resources

Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied

The City continues to identify match contributions for the HOME program. Thus far, match has been provided from projects meeting HUD’s criteria for affordable housing activities (some with partial federal funding and some with no federal funding), including houses built or rehabilitated for sale to income-eligible buyers through the Lawrence Community Housing Trust, and houses built by Habitat for Humanity for sale to income-eligible families. The HOME program match has been obtained primarily from the following sources: (1) cash from non-federal sources for eligible affordable housing projects, such as cash donations from project supporters or grants from state or local government funds; (2) forgone fees and charges for building permits, building permit plan reviews, and demolition permits required for such eligible projects; (3) the appraised market value of real property donations for such eligible projects; and (4) the value of donated project design services, donated site preparation services,

donated project construction materials, and/or donated project labor for such eligible projects. Moving forward, the City will continue to identify HUD-eligible affordable housing activities, which may include new or additional affordable housing activity providers, and which may also include additional/new HOME program match contribution sources such as grants provided for projects through the City's Affordable Housing Trust Fund (supported by a new City sales tax initiated in 2018) or forgone fees and charges for items such as City or County taxes, land development fees, or certain City water and sewer utility fees.

In 2020 the ESG funding was primarily CARES Act-related aid. The City was awarded \$1,177,092 to fund four agencies: Lawrence Community Shelter and Willow Domestic Violence Center (Shelter Operations), Catholic Charities of NE Kansas (Homeless Prevention), and Bert Nash Community Mental Health Center (Rapid Re-Housing). Additionally, there are supports for a sanctioned homeless campsite (Street outreach) and a winter temporary shelter at the EconoLodge hotel in Lawrence (Emergency Shelter). There were also supports for the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), and administration in ESG-CV Round One.

The City received \$915,480 in ESG-CV Round Two funding which will fund four agencies, Lawrence Community Shelter (Emergency Shelter Operations and Rapid Re-Housing Programming), Bert Nash Community Mental Health Center (Rapid Re-Housing Programming), Lawrence Douglas-County Housing Authority (Landlord Liaison Project and Landlord Risk Reduction Fund), and the United Way of Douglas County - Housing Stabilization Collaborative (Homeless Prevention Programming).

For the 2022 ESG program year funds were awarded to the City in the amount of \$175,220 which will fund four agencies, the Willow Domestic Violence Center (Emergency Shelter Operations), Lawrence Community Shelter (Emergency Shelter Operations, and Rapid Re-Housing Programming), Bert Nash Community Mental Health Center (Street Outreach), and Catholic Charities of Northeast Kansas - Lawrence (Homeless Prevention Programming and Rapid Re-Housing Programming). Additional funding was received for Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) programming and Administrative funding. The city anticipates ongoing applications for ESG funds through the term of the Consolidated Plan.

If appropriate, describe publicly owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan

While the City of Lawrence owns a significant amount of property, the City does not own a significant amount of property that is currently served by utilities and is not otherwise designated for use. The City of Lawrence owns several parcels which may have potential for future development for affordable housing. Those have not been vetted and identified at this juncture; however, it is clear that most of these properties would be challenging and in some cases not possible to develop due to restrictions. The city continues to explore alternative sites for development and continues working with partner agencies to identify potential tracts for affordable housing development.

Discussion

The City of Lawrence Housing Trust will also be a highly utilized form of Affordable Housing investment in the community. The City's Affordable Housing Trust Fund is funded by both Capital Improvement allocations through the City's general fund as well as a voter-approved sales tax initiative. Between those two sources, the Trust Fund is estimated to allow for around \$1,300,000 annually of affordable housing funds for use of (but not limited to) the development, rehabilitation, acquisition, and support services. The City's Affordable Housing Advisory Board (AHAB), who makes funding recommendations for the HOME funding, also makes the recommendations to the City Commission for Affordable Housing Trust project funding.

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure - 91.215(k)

Explain the institutional structure through which the jurisdiction will carry out its consolidated plan including private industry, non-profit organizations, and public institutions.

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
City of Lawrence	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Rental neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
DOUGLAS COUNTY	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Rental public facilities public services	Region
Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority	PHA	Homelessness Public Housing Rental	Region
TENANTS TO HOMEOWNERS, INC	CHDO	Homelessness Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
Habitat for Humanity	Non-profit organizations	Ownership	Region
LAWRENCE COMMUNITY SHELTER	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
Bert Nash Mental Health Center	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs public services	Region
Various Neighborhood Associations and agencies	Other	Non-homeless special needs neighborhood improvements	Jurisdiction
Local Broadband Providers	Contractor	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs neighborhood improvements public facilities	Jurisdiction
Lawrence Business Community	Private Industry	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs	Jurisdiction
HOUSING AND CREDIT COUNSELING, INC	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	State
KANSAS HOUSING RESOURCES CORPORATION	Government	Homelessness Ownership Public Housing Rental	State
The University of Kansas	Public institution		Other
Lawrence Homebuilder's Association	Private Industry	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental	Region
Lawrence Douglas County Public Health	Public institution	Non-homeless special needs public services	Region
Lawrence Board of Realtors	Private Industry	Ownership	Region

Table 53 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

Lawrence is a rich community in terms of services available for those in need. Lawrence lacks an adequate amount of permanent supportive housing options and does not have a detox center. Any person needing to detox must go out of town to do so. The City of Lawrence is committed to the goal of partnership with various agencies in the community, regardless of their funding source, in order to have the most effective impact that we can in the community. The Housing Initiatives Division that administers the grants is a small division, however the impact is large when the partnerships with other agencies help to get the word out in the community. With these partnerships, the City is able to overcome gaps in institutional structures and enhance coordination.

Availability of services targeted to homeless persons and persons with HIV and mainstream services

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
Homelessness Prevention Services			
Counseling/Advocacy	X	X	X
Legal Assistance	X		
Mortgage Assistance	X		
Rental Assistance	X	X	X
Utilities Assistance	X	X	X
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement	X		
Mobile Clinics	X		
Other Street Outreach Services	X	X	
Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X		
Child Care	X		
Education	X		
Employment and Employment Training	X		
Healthcare	X		
HIV/AIDS	X		X
Life Skills	X		
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	
Transportation	X		
Other			

Table 54 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

Describe how the service delivery system including, but not limited to, the services listed above meet the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth)

Through the PATH grant, Bert Nash Community Mental Health Center conducts homeless outreach for people who are mentally ill. Through a contract with the City of Lawrence, Bert Nash manages an outreach team of six, for the homeless community at-large. Outreach workers go to places frequented by homeless people, establish contact in order to build trust, then offer assessment and services. The homeless outreach workers can set up case management services for those who qualify or can refer people to other organizations for services. Besides outreach workers, most agencies that provide for the very-low income and homeless individuals or families are able to provide services or referrals for assistance. Developing permanent supportive housing units for chronic homelessness is a high priority for the City of Lawrence.

LDCHA will continue to operate HOPE Building, a PSH project that serves eight chronically homeless individuals. Faith-based initiative Family Promise has developed small PSH projects serving 2-3 chronically homeless individuals.

Lawrence has a strong history of collaboration with the Kansas Statewide Homeless Coalition and the Balance of State Continuum of Care. Beginning in 2006, the City of Lawrence began funding a homeless outreach team with General Fund dollars. The outreach team consists of 10 case managers (six funded by the City), who make connections with homeless individuals on the street and in shelters, with the goal of engaging them in services and eventually assisting them in movement to more stable housing options. The coordination of efforts to end chronic homelessness includes the implementation of the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). Lawrence CoC and ESG- funded agencies have access to the Clarity HMIS system and are participating in coordinated entry initiatives utilizing the Vulnerability Index – Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT). The HMIS agency list includes HUD-funded emergency shelters, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing programs, as well as service agencies providing outreach and case management services to homeless. Programs with ongoing case management and continuing care also contribute to prevention services in the community. To further assist with homeless prevention and outreach efforts, information and education about programs are posted on community bulletin boards in various locations where homeless and at-risk individuals congregate. The Lawrence Community Shelter, The Salvation Army, Housing & Credit Counseling, Inc., Catholic Charities of NE Kansas, and Independence, Inc. are all agencies that do intake, outreach, or assessment and have received CDBG funding in the past.

Describe the strengths and gaps of the service delivery system for special needs population and persons experiencing homelessness, including, but not limited to, the services listed above

Lawrence prides itself on a decades-long track record of successful partnerships among public and private sector entities. The Consolidated Plan delivery system is an example of this. Communication and cooperation between the City of Lawrence's Housing Initiatives Division (HID) and the partner agencies and organizations that administer activities is strong. City of Lawrence HID staff has worked closely with

the organizations involved in Consolidated Plan programs to improve regulatory compliance, monitoring, cooperation and partnerships among agencies, and technical capacity of organizations involved in project delivery. The greatest weakness in the delivery system remains the lack of available funding to support community development, affordable housing, and public service activities. It is becoming increasingly difficult to maintain existing levels of activity and nearly impossible to expand services or undertake new activities. There is a firm commitment to moving people out of homelessness and into housing, then working with them to ensure that they are able to stay in the housing. The Lawrence Community Shelter has Memorandums of Understanding with several agencies to provide wrap-around services to the homeless community with the goal of housing for all.

Provide a summary of the strategy for overcoming gaps in the institutional structure and service delivery system for carrying out a strategy to address priority needs

The City of Lawrence will continue to look at goals and priorities using the Consolidated Plan and the Housing and Homelessness Strategic Plan. As the lack of available funding is the key weakness in the delivery system, staff will continue to seek out funding opportunities as well as will continue to leverage other funds into Consolidated Planning activities.

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Increase Affordable Housing Stock	2023	2027	Affordable Housing	City of Lawrence	Equity and Inclusion Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$450,000 HOME: \$817,042	Rental units constructed: 5 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 5 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Added: 17 Household Housing Unit
2	Maintain current affordable housing stock	2023	2027	Affordable Housing	City of Lawrence	Equity and Inclusion Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$1,250,000 HOME: \$0	Rental units rehabilitated: 5 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 75 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
3	Provide homebuyer assistance	2023	2027	Affordable Housing	City of Lawrence	Equity and Inclusion Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$100,000 HOME: \$200,000	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 15 Households Assisted
4	Public facility improvements	2023	2027	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	City of Lawrence	Equity and Inclusion Affordable Housing Supportive Housing Emergency Shelter and homeless services Public Infrastructure	CDBG: \$856,444 HOME: \$0	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 25000 Persons Assisted
5	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	2023	2027	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless	City of Lawrence	Equity and Inclusion Affordable Housing Supportive Housing	CDBG: \$0 HOME: \$1,290,000	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 100 Households Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
6	Delivery of public services	2023	2027	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	City of Lawrence	Equity and Inclusion Affordable Housing Supportive Housing Systems Emergency Shelter and homeless services	CDBG: \$532,255 HOME: \$0	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 175 Persons Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 220 Persons Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 325 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
7	Administration	2023	2027	Administration	City of Lawrence	Equity and Inclusion Affordable Housing Supportive Housing Systems Emergency Shelter and homeless services Public Infrastructure	CDBG: \$709,674 HOME: \$253,004	Other: 1 Other
8	Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing	2023	2027	Affordable Housing Public Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	City of Lawrence	Equity and Inclusion Affordable Housing Supportive Housing	CDBG: \$0 HOME: \$0	Other: 1 Other

Table 55 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Increase Affordable Housing Stock
	Goal Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisition (with or without rehabilitation), construction, and development of affordable housing. (HOME) • Acquisition of real property, with or without rehabilitation (CDBG) • Includes CHDO operating costs.
2	Goal Name	Maintain current affordable housing stock
	Goal Description	Maintaining the current affordable housing stock in the community by way of rehabilitation programs and weatherization programs. Includes Program Delivery.
3	Goal Name	Provide homebuyer assistance
	Goal Description	Using CDBG and HOME the city may provide homebuyer assistance (down payment, closing costs, and buy-down subsidy for purposes of affordability) to income-eligible households.
4	Goal Name	Public facility improvements
	Goal Description	Improvements to building structures for agencies providing services to CDBG-eligible clientele, public infrastructure in CDBG-eligible geographic locations such as roads, sidewalks, pathways, trails, bus stops, parks and park structures, recreational components, restrooms. Acquisition, construction, or rehab of facilities for seniors, persons with disabilities, homeless, youth centers, neighborhood facilities, parking lots and parking garages. Solid waste disposal facilities, flood drainage facilities, water and sewer facilities, childcare centers, tree planting, fire stations and equipment, health facilities, abused and neglected children’s facilities, asbestos removal, HIV/AIDS facilities, wind turbines, retaining walls, removal of architectural barriers that assist persons with disabilities.
5	Goal Name	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)
	Goal Description	The Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority (LDCHA) is the only program in Lawrence that provides permanent housing assistance to homeless individuals and families. To qualify for the TBRA program, the client must meet the definition of literally homeless or be at imminent risk of homelessness, be a homeless youth or families with children, or be fleeing domestic violence. HOME TBRA funds are time limited and usually sufficient to support a family for 24 months.

6	Goal Name	Delivery of public services
	Goal Description	The city will focus its Eligible public services such for items such as homelessness services, domestic violence survivor services, affordable housing information and referral services, financial counseling, emergency grant payments for rent and utilities, HMIS or comparable system data services assistance, equity and inclusion programming.
7	Goal Name	Administration
	Goal Description	Administration of the City's CDBG and HOME programs.
8	Goal Name	Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing
	Goal Description	AFH Consolidated Plan Goals include: Increase affordable housing options (affordable housing, equity and inclusion); explore additional revenue streams for funding the Affordable Housing Trust fund (affordable housing, supportive housing); maintain existing affordable housing (affordable housing, equity and inclusion); commission an updated housing needs market assessment (equity and inclusion, affordable housing, supportive housing, systems, emergency shelter); and increase homeownership among low-income households and members of protected classes (equity and inclusion, affordable housing.)

Estimate the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families to whom the jurisdiction will provide affordable housing as defined by HOME 91.315(b)(2)

The City of Lawrence estimates assisting 350 households with affordable housing assistance in the Consolidated Plan cycle. This includes homebuyer assistance, Tenant-Based Rental Assistance, and acquisition/construction of affordable housing. The City of Lawrence has several affordable housing funding channels, including the HOME program and the city's Affordable Housing Trust Fund program. The Affordable Housing Trust fund has taken the same definitions of affordable housing as used by the HOME program and has adopted the same income guidelines. The following estimates include both funding sources:

- extremely low-income (less than 30% AMI): 175
- low-income (30-50% AMI): 125
- moderate-income (50-80% AMI): 50

SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement – 91.215(c)

Need to Increase the Number of Accessible Units (if Required by a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement)

Not applicable to the Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority (LDCHA).

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

In 1998, the LDCHA was selected to participate in the Moving to Work (MTW) Demonstration program, a Congressional Demonstration program that granted broad waivers from federal low-income housing regulations for the purpose of moving households to self-sufficiency. Since 1999, the LDCHA has adopted a number of initiatives aimed at meeting this objective including the initial adoption of a new rent structure and work requirement for all non-elderly/non-disabled adults in low-income housing programs. The LDCHA has achieved great success at moving residents to self-sufficiency and serves as a national leader in low-income housing policy development. Of the 438 households participating in the MTW program in 2022, all residents are working full or part time, attending post-secondary school full time, or participating in work-related activities. There have been no terminations related to a resident's failure to meet the work requirement since adoption of the policy. A secondary initiative of the program is to move higher income families to home ownership, and 105 households have purchased homes since 2002. These successes are made possible through the Resident Services Office.

In 2022, the Resident Services Office (RSO) at Edgewood Homes provided case management services to 353 adults, 199 Public Housing residents and 154 Section-8 residents. RSO serves as a one-stop resource center for all housing residents by offering employment and education services, financial literacy services, youth programming, and support services for the elderly and disabled. The Employment Program served 94 unique individuals in 2022 through resume building, job application assistance, and interview preparation. Education support includes GED, vocational, and post-secondary academic coaching including FAFSA assistance. The award-winning Full Circle Youth Program, which focuses on art, education, and fitness to address childhood risk factors that contribute to intergenerational poverty, served 106 youth in 2022. Located on-site at Edgewood Homes, the Full Circle Youth Program addresses the unique needs of public housing children where they live.

Additionally, the LDCHA Resident Services Office offers a Vehicle Repair program that eliminates a barrier to employment and education by repairing a tenant's personal vehicle. In 2022, 21 households were able to maintain employment or stay in school due to the Vehicle Repair program. All programs and activities are made possible through HUD's Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) grant program, the Resident Opportunities and Self Sufficiency (ROSS) Service Coordinator grant program, other grants, and Moving to Work funding.

The LDCHA facilitates a Renter's Education Program that offers prospective tenants the knowledge required to be a successful renter. Classes are free to all LDCHA tenants and applicants and focus on financial literacy and life skills development. LDCHA applicants who have no independent residential

history and would not traditionally be eligible for low-income housing assistance through the LDCHA, can qualify for the General Housing waiting list by completing the Renters Education Program.

Is the public housing agency designated as troubled under 24 CFR part 902?

No

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

N/A

SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.215(h)

Barriers to Affordable Housing

The city has begun the Land Development Code rewrite process, with increasing housing affordability as one targeted goal for the project. The code rewrite steering committee includes representatives from local homebuilders, affordable housing developers, and affordable housing stakeholders who can identify and speak to city policy that serves to increase housing cost. The city is prohibited at the state level from enacting inclusionary zoning or rent control to increase and maintain affordable housing. However, the following local policies are specifically being reviewed and considered for updates that will foster greater housing affordability, including minimum lot size requirements, prioritization of single family zoning, multifamily zoning restrictions, density restrictions, parking requirements, frontage requirements, growth limitations, and building and permitting fees. The Code update process will include vigorous public engagement opportunities, with housing affordability as a topic for community consideration and input.

The city's Affordable Housing Advisory Board makes recommendations on affordable housing policy that either remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing, as well as policy that advances the development and/or preservation of affordable housing stock. Recommendations that have been adopted by the city include double density allowances and Capital Improvement Plan infrastructure investments for affordable housing development. The advisory board's recommendation for source of income discrimination protection was recently approved by the city's Civil Rights Commission and will be under review for consideration by the City Commission. The advisory board's new Policy Workgroup is advancing an Affordable Housing Overlay Zone policy that would ameliorate the current barriers to affordable housing in the Land Development Code and administrative processes, while maintaining current code for market rate residential and commercial developments.

The city continues to analyze public policies that intersect with housing affordability and take action that will address local housing costs. In addition to the land development code, policies impacting growth, land tax, and building codes are under analysis for potential future action.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

The following strategies are planned to ameliorate the barriers to affordable housing:

- Acquiring and banking municipal land for future affordable housing development
- Increasing, braiding, and sustaining affordable housing trust funds for greater leverage
- Include updates to Land Development Code that allow for greater density, lift height restrictions, reduce parking requirements, and create streamlined processes for affordable housing development
- Establish enforcement to newly established ordinance prohibiting discrimination based on source of income for voucher holders
- Establish affordable housing districts and incentive programs
- Proactively engaging community on benefits of affordable housing
- Identify additional CHDO and Community Land Trust to increase community capacity

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

Reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs

During the 2023 program year, funding will remain intact for the Homeless Outreach Team, based out of the Bert Nash Mental Health Center, which is funded from the City General Fund. This outreach team of three is charged with reaching out to unsheltered homeless, and they work to facilitate a client's move into the emergency shelter, Family Promise shelter, Willow Domestic Violence Center, or other temporary housing solutions. They work with the Housing Vision to move people along the continuum of housing. Part of the outreach effort is to build a sense of trust between the case worker and the homeless individual or family. Case managers assist this population with service referrals, obtaining identification, transportation to both medical appointments as well as job/workforce opportunities, and obtaining benefits. The social service network in Lawrence is a very diverse partnership between agencies and several meetings are held quarterly that bring together case managers to discuss service delivery and opportunities. Lawrence, being part of the Balance of State Continuum of Care, is part of discussions to centralize intake on a statewide level, and currently local service providers, outreach workers, and case managers have free access to the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). Case management for those experiencing homelessness has proven to be the most effective way to transition the person or family into housing and have them remain in housing.

Lawrence/Douglas County has a coordinated entry team led by staff from the Bert Nash Mental Health Center that works with agencies in the community to reach out to, assist, and help place those who are experiencing homelessness and to help find them case management and housing options. The VI-SPDAT (Vulnerability Index – Service Prioritization Decision Assistance) is used to determine the risk factors and helps to prioritize those who need housing and shelter assistance.

The city is engaging in a project to provide non-congregate sheltering options in the form of individual shelter cabins. This project is anticipated to begin in the late summer of 2023 and be ongoing until appropriate housing is available to all who desire it. At this site there will be case managers and navigators available to help those using the location connect to services and move through the housing continuum.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Overall, there are several programs in the Lawrence community that work with families to try to avoid homelessness. There are rental assistance, utility assistance, and landlord-tenant relations programs. There is a firm commitment to keeping people housed in the community. Many agencies have Memorandums of Understanding which run through a series of providers so everyone has the same goal, which is to either house the homeless or help them to remain housed. Foster Care: Youth who leave the foster care system because they have attained 18 years of age are eligible to participate in Independent Living Services, contracted by Kansas Department of Children and Families (DCF). Caseworkers begin working with youth who will age out of foster care on a discharge plan as early as age 15 to ensure that

youth will not need to seek McKinney-Vento housing options. Planning includes housing, employment, and education. Mental Health: DCF has adopted a policy that would prevent discharging homeless individuals from publicly funded institutions or systems of care into homelessness or into HUD funded programs for the homeless. Additionally, Bert Nash works closely with State hospitals for discharge of patients who have been released. Bert Nash sets up intake appointments with all those released in Douglas County and works to follow up with them to work through the issue of being released into homelessness. Corrections: The Douglas County Jail has an extensive re-entry program that includes a housing component. A full-time Re-entry Coordinator works within the community in collaboration with other service providers and housing providers. The County recognizes that releasing offenders into homelessness increases the likelihood of re-offending. The city has directed Special Alcohol funding and General funding towards emergency sheltering, affordable housing, and homeless outreach and services.

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again.

As mentioned previously, case management is the most effective method of assisting all homeless (chronic, families with children, veterans and their families) both obtain housing and remain housed. Lawrence, nor the Balance of State Continuum of Care, has seen any documented instances of unaccompanied youth, however there are shelter spots available should that change. Once a person enters the emergency shelter, they are provided case management and an expectation of moving them across the Housing Vision and into a minimum of transitional housing. Once in Transitional Housing, extensive case management occurs with the assigned case manager, as well as through the LDCHA Resident Services Department, which helps with items such as computer education, workforce training, resume building, and other lifestyle-type activities. Families with children have seen a dramatic increase in recent years, and agencies have worked to modify programming and shelter space to accommodate the rising number of this population. Lawrence Community Shelter provides a separate space for families with children in their shelter facility, and Lawrence Family Promise is a faith-based initiative that houses families in a network of member congregations. Family Promise also offers their own case management and mentoring program and has recently begun offering an intermediary housing option for those who successfully complete their shelter program but might not be financially able to support their own housing immediately.

Help low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families who are likely to become homeless after being discharged from a publicly funded institution or system of care, or who are receiving assistance from public and private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education or youth needs

- CDBG 2023 – Housing Stabilization Collaborative (Emergency rent/utility assistance) - \$50,220
CDBG 2023 – Housing and Credit Counseling Inc. (Housing and Financial) - \$3,135

Overall, there are several programs in the Lawrence community that work with families to try to avoid homelessness. There are rental assistance, utility assistance, and landlord-tenant relations programs. There is a firm commitment to keeping people housed in the community. The Housing Stabilization Collaborative has been formed to streamline emergency assistance in the community. Many agencies have Memorandums of Understanding which run through a series of providers so everyone has the same goal, which is to either house the homeless or help them to remain housed. Foster Care: Youth who leave the foster care system because they have attained 18 years of age are eligible to participate in Independent Living Services, contracted by Kansas Department of Children and Families (DCF). Caseworkers begin working with youth who will age out of foster care on a discharge plan as early as age 15 to ensure that youth will not need to seek McKinney-Vento housing options. Planning includes housing, employment, and education. Mental Health: DCF has adopted a policy that would prevent discharging homeless individuals from publicly funded institutions or systems of care into homelessness or into HUD funded programs for the homeless. Additionally, Bert Nash works closely with State hospitals for discharge of patients who have been released. Bert Nash sets up intake appointments with all those released in Douglas County and works to follow up with them to work through the issue of being released into homelessness. Corrections: The Douglas County Jail has an extensive re-entry program that includes a housing component. A full-time Re-entry Coordinator works within the community in collaboration with other service providers and housing providers. The County recognizes that releasing offenders into homelessness increases the likelihood of re-offending.

SP-65 Lead based paint Hazards – 91.215(i)

Actions to address LBP hazards and increase access to housing without LBP hazards

The city will ensure that all federally funded improvement programs for the existing housing stock use lead hazard reduction activities including evaluating lead hazard risk and using lead-safe work practices when required. Staff distributes Renovate Right pamphlets, published by the Environmental Protection Agency. The Housing Initiatives Division is working on having three staff certified as Lead Hazard Risk Assessors and Lead-Based paint inspectors. In homes tested for lead-based paint, if it is determined lead is present, lead and structural rehabilitation is conducted, and lead-safe work practices are utilized.

How are the actions listed above related to the extent of lead poisoning and hazards?

Forty-one percent of Lawrence's housing stock was built prior to 1979 (estimated at 16,407 units), and because of the age of the housing there is a high prevalence of substandard units and units containing lead-based paint. In the Comprehensive Rehab program, all owner-occupied homes constructed prior to 1978 participating in the program are tested for lead-based paint. Many of these units are occupied by low- and moderate-income persons. The city will ensure that all federally funded improvement programs for the existing housing stock use lead hazard reduction activities including evaluating lead hazard risk and using lead-safe work practices when required. Staff distributes Renovate Right pamphlets, published by the Environmental Protection Agency.

How are the actions listed above integrated into housing policies and procedures?

The Policy and Procedures for the Housing Initiatives Division (HID) housing programs specifically states that "In homes tested for lead-based paint, if it is determined lead is present, lead and structural rehabilitation costs must be less than the program loan limit or the applicant must provide necessary additional funds." Lead-Based paint is not ignored within HID programs. Lead-based paint inspections determine whether lead-based paint is present in a house, dwelling unit, residential building, or child-occupied facility, including common areas and exterior surfaces, and if present, which building components contain lead-based paint. A surface-by-surface inspection to determine the presence of lead-based paint is conducted. All inspections are done by a licensed lead-based paint risk assessor or paint inspector. HUD lead-based paint standards are used for a determination of the presence of lead-based paint as defined by Title X of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992. Inspection reports and clearance findings are retained in the client file.

SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy – 91.215(j)

Jurisdiction Goals, Programs and Policies for reducing the number of Poverty-Level Families

The City focuses on reducing poverty through expanding economic opportunities to promote long-term economic and social viability including through the goals and strategies identified in the Anti-Poverty Community Health Plan and the City of Lawrence Economic Development Strategic Plan.

The anti-poverty plan goal is to foster an equitable economy by implementing systems-based solutions to reduce local poverty and discrimination, and to expand access to opportunities so all can participate, prosper, and reach their full potential. The objectives of this plan include:

Developing strategies to impact safe and affordable transportation opportunities and address barriers driving poverty for low-income families with children:

- Increase the percentage of child care workforce who are BIPOC
- Increase the number of BIPOC-owned or managed child care facilities
- Increase the percentage of the child care workforce that are BIPOC and receive a living wage
- Reduce the incarceration of Black and American Indian/Alaska Native residents, including through fines and fees reforms

The City Economic Development Strategic Plan objectives include:

- Increasing women business ownership rate
- Increasing minority business ownership rate
- Increasing Area Median Income through increased and focused resources to generate entrepreneurial and tech-related company growth and ensuring greater opportunities among historically marginalized communities and businesses.

How are the Jurisdiction poverty reducing goals, programs, and policies coordinated with this affordable housing plan

Coordination takes place through multisector collective impact groups, including the Housing and Homelessness Stakeholders group, the Human Services Coalition, and the City's Strategic Plan committees. The anti-poverty plan and the housing and homelessness strategic plan are both collaborative, county-wide plans created in collaboration with ongoing coalitions and committees.

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

Describe the standards and procedures that the jurisdiction will use to monitor activities carried out in furtherance of the plan and will use to ensure long-term compliance with requirements of the programs involved, including minority business outreach and the comprehensive planning requirements

The City of Lawrence's Housing Initiatives Division will conduct at least one on-site monitoring visit for each sub-recipient every other program year. A monitoring schedule will be prepared, and the sub-recipient visits will be prioritized by determining if any organization is new to the program; if there has been staff turnover in key agency positions; and if there have been previous compliance issues. Following the monitoring visit, a written letter describing the results of the visit will be drafted and a copy retained in the agency's file. Housing Initiatives staff closely monitors all federal programs. Administrative procedures will meet all federal rules, regulations and guidelines for program monitoring, compliance, and reporting. Staff conducts field inspections and desk-monitors sub-recipients to ensure the compliance of locally administered projects.

The City provides opportunities to the maximum extent possible, to women and minority owned business enterprises for contract bids and services. The City of Lawrence encourages inclusion in the list of approved bidders for minority and women-owned businesses, and actively works to recruit new contractors into the programs administered by the division. Rehabilitation program staff ensures that MBE and WBE entities are included in contractor recruitment activities. HOME sub-grantee agreements specifically contain the language: Affirmative marketing and MBE/WBE records: (a) Records demonstrating compliance with the affirmative marketing procedures and requirements of 92.351. Affirmative marketing steps consist of actions to provide information and otherwise attract eligible persons in the housing market area to the available housing without regard to race, color, national origin, sex, religion, familial status, or disability. (b) Documentation and data on the steps taken to implement the jurisdiction's procedures to establish and oversee a minority outreach program within its jurisdiction to ensure the inclusion, to the maximum extent possible, of minorities and women, and entities owned by minorities and women, including, without limitation, real estate firms, construction firms, appraisal firms, management firms, financial institutions, investment banking firms, underwriters, accountants, and providers of legal services, in all contracts entered into by the participating jurisdiction with such persons or entities, public and private, in order to facilitate the activities of the participating jurisdiction to provide affordable housing.

The Citizen Participation Plan outlines the requirements for compliance in the Consolidated Planning process, and as this is an adopted document by the City Commission, those guidelines will remain for the process. In addition, Staff also monitors the Consolidated Plan through the Annual Performance Report.

Annual Action Plan

AP-15 Expected Resources – 91.220(c)(1,2)

Introduction

The priorities and accomplishment goals outlined in this document are based on assumptions about future funding levels for the Consolidated Plan programs. Because these programs are subject to annual Congressional appropriations as well as potential changes in funding distribution formulas or the number of communities eligible to receive entitlement grants, the accomplishment projections and planned activities are subject to change with availability of funding.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	748,373	150,000	200,000	1,098,373	2,800,000	The city will utilize both the city's strategic plan as well as the Housing and Homelessness Strategic Plan when deriving strategies and priorities for federal funding.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	530,046	30,000	0	560,046	2,000,000	The city will utilize both the city's strategic plan as well as the Housing and Homelessness Strategic Plan when deriving strategies and priorities for federal funding.

Table 56 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied

The City continues to identify match contributions for the HOME program. Thus far, match has been provided from projects meeting HUD’s criteria for affordable housing activities (some with partial federal funding and some with no federal funding), including houses built or rehabilitated for sale to income-eligible buyers through the Lawrence Community Housing Trust, and houses built by Habitat for Humanity for sale to income-eligible families. The HOME program match has been obtained primarily from the following sources: (1) cash from non-federal sources for eligible affordable housing projects, such as cash donations from project supporters or grants from state or local government funds; (2) forgone fees and charges for building permits, building permit plan reviews and demolition permits required for such eligible projects; (3) the appraised market value of real property donations for such eligible projects; and (4) the value of donated project design services, donated site preparation services, donated project construction materials, and/or donated project labor for such eligible projects. Moving forward, the City will continue to identify

HUD-eligible affordable housing activities, which may include new or additional affordable housing activity providers, and which may also include additional/new HOME program match contribution sources such as grants provided for projects through the City's Affordable Housing Trust Fund (supported by a new City sales tax initiated in 2018) or forgone fees and charges for items such as City or County taxes, land development fees, or certain City water and sewer utility fees.

In 2020 the ESG funding was primarily CARES Act-related aid. The City was awarded \$1,177,092 to fund four agencies: Lawrence Community Shelter and Willow Domestic Violence Center (Shelter Operations), Catholic Charities of NE Kansas (Homeless Prevention), and Bert Nash Community Mental Health Center (Rapid Re-Housing). Additionally, there are supports for a sanctioned homeless campsite (Street outreach) and a winter temporary shelter at the EconoLodge hotel in Lawrence (Emergency Shelter). There were also supports for the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), and administration in ESG-CV Round One.

The City received \$915,480 in ESG-CV Round Two funding which will fund four agencies, Lawrence Community Shelter (Emergency Shelter Operations and Rapid Re-Housing Programming), Bert Nash Community Mental Health Center (Rapid Re-Housing Programming), Lawrence Douglas-County Housing Authority (Landlord Liaison Project and Landlord Risk Reduction Fund), and the United Way of Douglas County - Housing Stabilization Collaborative (Homeless Prevention Programming).

For the 2022 ESG program year funds were awarded to The City in the amount of \$175,220 which will fund four agencies, the Willow Domestic Violence Center (Emergency Shelter Operations), Lawrence Community Shelter (Emergency Shelter Operations, and Rapid Re-Housing Programming), Bert Nash Community Mental Health Center (Street Outreach), and Catholic Charities of Northeast Kansas - Lawrence (Homeless Prevention Programming and Rapid Re-Housing Programming). Additional funding was received for Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) programming and Administrative funding. The city anticipates ongoing applications for ESG funds through the term of the Consolidated Plan.

If appropriate, describe publically owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan

While the City of Lawrence owns a significant amount of property, the City does not own a significant amount of property that is currently served by utilities and is not otherwise designated for use. The City of Lawrence owns several parcels which may have potential for future development for affordable housing. Those have not been vetted and identified at this juncture; however, it is clear that most of these properties would be challenging and in some cases not possible to develop due to restrictions. The city continues to explore alternative sites for development and continues working with partner agencies to identify potential tracts for affordable housing development.

Discussion

The City of Lawrence Housing Trust will also be a highly utilized form of Affordable Housing investment in the community. The City's Affordable Housing Trust Fund is funded by both Capital Improvement allocations through the City as well as a voter-approved sales tax initiative. Between those two sources, the Trust Fund is estimated to allow for around \$1,300,000 annually of affordable housing funds for use of (but not limited to) the development, rehabilitation, acquisition, and support services. The City's Affordable Housing Advisory Board (AHAB), who makes funding recommendations for the HOME funding also makes the recommendations to the City Commission for Affordable Housing Trust project funding.

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Increase Affordable Housing Stock	2023	2027	Affordable Housing	City of Lawrence	Equity and Inclusion Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$250,000 HOME: \$217,042	Homeowner Housing Added: 5 Household Housing Unit
2	Provide homebuyer assistance	2023	2027	Affordable Housing	City of Lawrence	Equity and Inclusion Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$0 HOME: \$0	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 3 Households Assisted (2022 funds)
3	Maintain current affordable housing stock	2023	2027	Affordable Housing	City of Lawrence	Equity and Inclusion Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$225,000 HOME: \$0	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 15 Household Housing Unit
4	Public facility improvements	2023	2027	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	City of Lawrence	Equity and Inclusion Affordable Housing Supportive Housing Emergency Shelter and homeless services Public Infrastructure	CDBG: \$361,444 HOME: \$0	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 5000 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
5	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	2023	2027	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless	City of Lawrence	Equity and Inclusion Affordable Housing Supportive Housing	CDBG: \$0 HOME: \$290,000	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 20 Households Assisted
6	Delivery of public services	2023	2027	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	City of Lawrence	Equity and Inclusion Systems Emergency Shelter and homeless services	CDBG: \$112,255 HOME: \$0	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 19 Persons Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 44 Persons Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 43 Persons Assisted
7	Administration	2023	2027	Administration	City of Lawrence	Equity and Inclusion Affordable Housing Supportive Housing Systems Emergency Shelter and homeless services Public Infrastructure	CDBG: \$149,674 HOME: \$53,004	Other: 1 Other

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
8	Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing	2023	2027	Affordable Housing Public Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	City of Lawrence	Equity and Inclusion Affordable Housing Supportive Housing	CDBG: \$0 HOME: \$0	Other: 1 Other

Table 57 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Increase Affordable Housing Stock
	Goal Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HOME - \$142,042 CHDO Set-Aside for Acquisition , construction, and/or development of affordable housing (One unit - address to be determined during program year) HOME - \$50,000 Habitat for Humanity (two units - 8th and Walnut) HOME - \$25,000 Tenants to Homeowners CHDO operating CDBG - \$250,000 Acquisition of real property, with or without rehabilitation, for the purpose of increasing affordable housing stock.
2	Goal Name	Provide homebuyer assistance
	Goal Description	<p>There are no new projects utilizing homebuyer assistance in the 2023 Annual Action Plan.</p> <p>*If HOME is utilized in 2023, it will be project funding carried over from the previous program year homebuyer activity previously accounted for on prior action plans.</p>

3	Goal Name	Maintain current affordable housing stock
	Goal Description	<p>Maintaining the current affordable housing stock in the community by way of rehabilitation programs and weatherization programs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive Housing Rehabilitation - \$75,000 for up to three units. • Emergency and Furnace Loans - \$50,000 for up to 10 units. • Weatherization - \$60,000 for up to two units • Activity Delivery - \$40,000 for all three programs above.
4	Goal Name	Public facility improvements
	Goal Description	<p>Improvements to building structures for agencies providing services to CDBG-eligible clientele, public infrastructure in CDBG-eligible geographic locations such as roads, sidewalks, pathways, trails, bus stops, parks and park structures, recreational components, restrooms. Acquisition, construction, or rehab of facilities for seniors, persons with disabilities, homeless, youth centers, neighborhood facilities, parking lots and parking garages. Solid waste disposal facilities, flood drainage facilities, water and sewer facilities, childcare centers, tree planting, fire stations and equipment, health facilities, abused and neglected children’s facilities, asbestos removal, HIV/AIDS facilities, wind turbines, retaining walls, removal of architectural barriers that assist persons with disabilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$224,449 will be allocated to Municipal Services and Operations programming to provide projects in eligible low- and moderate-income neighborhoods and/or areas of Lawrence. This will include activity delivery for staff. • \$127,995 will be allocated to GoodLife, Inc., for the rehabilitation activities for group residential intensive care homes in Lawrence. Includes activity delivery. • \$9,000 for projects in the Brook Creek Neighborhood upon determination of eligibility. Includes activity delivery
5	Goal Name	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)
	Goal Description	<p>The Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority (LDCHA) is the only program in Lawrence that provides permanent housing assistance to homeless individuals and families. To qualify for the TBRA program, the client must meet the definition of literally homeless or be at imminent risk of homelessness, be a homeless youth or families with children, or be fleeing domestic violence. HOME TBRA funds are time limited and usually sufficient to support a family for 24 months.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For 2023 TBRA will be allocated \$290,000.

6	Goal Name	Delivery of public services
	Goal Description	<p>The city will focus its Eligible public services such for items such as homelessness services, domestic violence survivor services, affordable housing information and referral services, financial counseling, emergency grant payments for rent and utilities, HMIS or comparable system data services assistance, equity and inclusion programming.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Douglas County - Housing Stabilization Collaborative - \$50,220 • Housing and Credit Counseling - Housing and Financial Counseling - \$3,135 • Lawrence Community Shelter - Stabilization Services for Emergency Shelter Guests - \$58,900
7	Goal Name	Administration
	Goal Description	Administration of CDBG and HOME programs.
8	Goal Name	Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing
	Goal Description	AFH Consolidated Plan Goals include: Increase affordable housing options (affordable housing, equity and inclusion); explore additional revenue streams for funding the Affordable Housing Trust fund (affordable housing, supportive housing); maintain existing affordable housing (affordable housing, equity and inclusion); commission an updated housing needs market assessment (equity and inclusion, affordable housing, supportive housing, systems, emergency shelter); and increase homeownership among low-income households and members of protected classes (equity and inclusion, affordable housing.)

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

One citizen advisory board, the Affordable Housing Advisory Board (AHAB) recommended allocations for the HOME funding. A city staff group comprised of representatives from the Housing Initiatives Division (2), the Finance Department (1), and the City’s Strategic Plan “Strong and Welcoming Neighborhoods” outcome work group (1) provided recommendations for the CDBG Public Service Funding. Representatives from the Housing Initiatives Division, the Parks and Recreation Department, the Transit Department, and the Municipal Services and Operations Department recommended allocations for various homeowner housing rehabilitation programs, parks, transit, and infrastructure projects. Funding for 2023 was sufficient to recommend fully funding agency Non-Public Service projects. The City Commission was the ultimate decision body for final funding allocations that are submitted to HUD with this plan.

Projects

#	Project Name
1	Comprehensive Housing Rehabilitation
2	Minor Housing Rehabilitation
3	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance
4	Property Acquisition/New Construction
5	Energy Improvements - Weatherization
6	Homeless Shelter Services/Case Management
7	Infrastructure
8	Public Services
9	Non-Public Service
10	Homebuyer Assistance
11	Administration

Table 58 – Project Information

Describe the reasons for allocation priorities and any obstacles to addressing underserved needs

Several strategies and plans go into the creation of project and activity selection. These include the Lawrence City Commission’s Strategic Plan Outcome Areas, The Housing and Homelessness Strategic Plan, and the Consolidated Plan Assessment of Fair Housing needs. All of these plans/factors/needs are attached to this document.

The Outcome Areas for 2022 as identified by the Lawrence City Commission include Unmistakable Identity, Strong and Welcoming Neighborhoods, Safe and Secure, Prosperity and Economic Security, and Connected City.

Consolidated Plan Priority Needs for 2023-2027 are: Equity and Inclusion, Affordable Housing, Systems, Emergency Shelter, Infrastructure, and Supportive Housing.

AFH Consolidated Plan Goals include: Increase affordable housing options (affordable housing, equity and inclusion); explore additional revenue streams for funding the Affordable Housing Trust fund (affordable housing, supportive housing); maintain existing affordable housing (affordable housing, equity and inclusion); commission an updated housing needs market assessment (equity and inclusion, affordable housing, supportive housing, systems, emergency shelter); and increase homeownership among low-income households and members of protected classes (equity and inclusion, affordable housing.)

The above projects all align with these outcomes and priorities. The obstacles continue to be a lack of funding for affordable housing, homelessness programs, and social services.

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	Comprehensive Housing Rehabilitation
	Target Area	City of Lawrence
	Goals Supported	Maintain current affordable housing stock Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing
	Needs Addressed	Equity and Inclusion Affordable Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$90,000
	Description	Rehabilitation Loans may be offered to eligible applicants as funds are available. This program offers deferred or installment loans to income eligible homeowners to have necessary rehabilitation completed. This program may be run as a total rehabilitation project or may be run ala carte to assist eligible homeowners with necessary repairs to bring the home up to code. Any home pre-1978 will be capped at \$25,000 total per address. Currently the only funding for a program such as this comes from CDBG. Additional non-federal funding may become available through the City's Affordable Housing Trust Fund as those decisions are made, and funding becomes available through the sales tax initiative. Includes Activity Delivery charges for CDBG projects. \$90,000 for comprehensive housing rehabilitation of up to three units and Activity Delivery costs.
	Target Date	7/31/2024
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that the Comprehensive Rehabilitation Program will assist up to three homeowners with rehabilitation needs in the 2023 program year, and in addition this funding category includes Activity Delivery funding that will be applied to HID delivery of programs under CDBG.
	Location Description	Locations will be within the City of Lawrence, and specific locations will be determined by an application process.
Planned Activities	Comprehensive housing rehabilitation of homeowner units for income eligible households. Zero-interest loans may be in the form of a forgivable loan and may or may not require payments	
2	Project Name	Minor Housing Rehabilitation
	Target Area	City of Lawrence

	Goals Supported	Maintain current affordable housing stock Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing
	Needs Addressed	Equity and Inclusion Affordable Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$60,000
	Description	Emergency and HVAC loan programs provide for owner-occupants to make emergency repairs and to replace failing HVAC units. It is anticipated that the 2023 program year will see up to 10 households taking part in the loan programs. \$60,000 for the Emergency and Furnace Loan program including activity delivery.
	Target Date	7/31/2024
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that up to 10 low-income households will benefit from this program in the 2023 program year. The beneficiaries will be owner-occupant households.
	Location Description	Locations will be in the City of Lawrence and are selected based on an application process during the program year.
	Planned Activities	The Emergency and HVAC loan programs will provide for owner-occupants to make emergency repairs and to replace failing HVAC units. This also includes an allotment for Activity Delivery of the program.
3	Project Name	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance
	Target Area	City of Lawrence
	Goals Supported	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing
	Needs Addressed	Equity and Inclusion Affordable Housing Supportive Housing
	Funding	HOME: \$290,000

	Description	The Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority (LDCHA) is the only program in Lawrence that provides permanent housing assistance to homeless individuals and families. To qualify for the TBRA program, the client must meet the definition of literally homeless or be at imminent risk of homelessness, be a homeless youth or families with children, or be fleeing domestic violence. HOME TBRA funds are time limited and usually sufficient to support a family for 24 months, which is the maximum amount of TBRA allowed. For 2023 \$290,000 will be allocated to the TBRA program.
	Target Date	7/31/2024
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 20 households will benefit from the 2023 TBRA allocation. This program has a homeless focus so first priority is given to homeless households. The households served will range from single adults/young adults to households with children.
	Location Description	This project is for scattered site housing within the City limits of Lawrence. Locations will depend on where the voucher holders are able to find units.
	Planned Activities	The Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority (LDCHA) is the only program in Lawrence that provides permanent housing assistance to homeless individuals and families. To qualify for the TBRA program, the client must meet the definition of literally homeless or be at imminent risk of homelessness, be a homeless youth or families with children, or be fleeing domestic violence. HOME TBRA funds are time limited and usually sufficient to support a family for 24 months.
4	Project Name	Property Acquisition/New Construction
	Target Area	City of Lawrence
	Goals Supported	Increase Affordable Housing Stock Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing
	Needs Addressed	Equity and Inclusion Affordable Housing Supportive Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$250,000 HOME: \$217,042

	Description	Financial assistance to agencies to build and develop affordable housing. HOME - \$142,042 CHDO Set-Aside for acquisition , construction, and/or development of affordable housing (two units - addresses to be determined during program year). HOME - \$50,000 Habitat for Humanity (two units - 8th and Walnut). HOME - \$25,000 Tenants to Homeowners CHDO operating. CDBG - \$250,000 Acquisition of real property, with or without rehabilitation, for the purpose of increasing affordable housing stock (one unit – address to be determined during program year).
	Target Date	7/31/2024
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that up to five units of affordable housing will be added to the current inventory of units. The households that will benefit will be at or below 80%AMI.
	Location Description	Habitat for Humanity will construct two homes in the 8th and Walnut area of Lawrence. All other project locations will be determined during the program year.
	Planned Activities	Financial assistance to agencies to build and develop affordable housing. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HOME - \$142,042 CHDO Set-Aside for Acquisition , construction, and/or development of affordable housing (two units - addresses to be determined during program year) • HOME - \$50,000 Habitat for Humanity (two units - 8th and Walnut) • HOME - \$25,000 Tenants to Homeowners CHDO operating • CDBG - \$250,000 Acquisition of real property, with or without rehabilitation, for the purpose of increasing affordable housing stock (one unit – address to be determined during program year).
5	Project Name	Energy Improvements - Weatherization
	Target Area	City of Lawrence
	Goals Supported	Maintain current affordable housing stock Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing
	Needs Addressed	Equity and Inclusion Affordable Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$75,000

	Description	In the past, the weatherization program provided small grants to improve the energy efficiency of owner-occupied homes with such improvements as weather stripping of exterior doors, storm windows, and attic insulation. In 2023, this program will be rebuilt to include a greater level of effectiveness in the projects, including a more comprehensive energy efficiency outcome, an energy audit, and other activities to look at the project unit as a whole and not based on a few pieces. Includes Activity Delivery. For 2023 this amount is \$75,000
	Target Date	7/31/2024
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that three low-moderate income households will be assisted with measurable Energy Efficiency improvements and weatherization.
	Location Description	Locations will be within the City of Lawrence and the process for selection will be determine on project creation and an application process.
	Planned Activities	In 2023, this program will be rebuilt to include a greater level of effectiveness in the projects, including a more comprehensive energy efficiency outcome, an energy audit, and other activities to look at the project unit as a whole and not based on a few pieces. Includes Activity Delivery.
6	Project Name	Homeless Shelter Services/Case Management
	Target Area	City of Lawrence
	Goals Supported	Delivery of public services Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing
	Needs Addressed	Equity and Inclusion Emergency Shelter and homeless services
	Funding	CDBG: \$58,900

	Description	The Lawrence Community Shelter provides 24/7 temporary emergency shelter and services to persons and families experiencing homelessness. This includes shelter, a bed, storage space, meals, showers, laundry facilities, access to phone and internet, basic first aid supplies, and medications (for guests in case management). This allocation will fund the Stabilization Services for Shelter Guests Program. The Lawrence Community Shelter will provide temporary emergency shelter and/or services to persons and families experiencing homelessness. Eligible expenses include labor, supplies, materials, and the cost of operating and maintaining that portion of a facility in which the service is located. Such activities are eligible as a Public Service under 24 CFR 570.201(e). In 2023 the amount allocated is \$58,900.
	Target Date	7/31/2024
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The goal of the emergency sheltering component is to provide emergency shelter for up to 125 persons on a nightly basis, as well as supporting homeless services and housing navigation services for those experiencing homelessness. This program is to assist with stabilizing shelter guests and provide housing navigation services to those guests (approximately 44 individuals).
	Location Description	The Lawrence Community Shelter - 3655 E 25th Street, Lawrence, KS
	Planned Activities	The Lawrence Community Shelter will provide temporary emergency shelter and/or services to persons and families experiencing homelessness. Eligible expenses include labor, supplies, materials, and the cost of operating and maintaining that portion of a facility in which the service is located. Such activities are eligible as a Public Service under 24 CFR 570.201(e). In 2023 the amount allocated is \$58,900.
7	Project Name	Infrastructure
	Target Area	City of Lawrence
	Goals Supported	Public facility improvements Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing
	Needs Addressed	Equity and Inclusion Public Infrastructure
	Funding	CDBG: \$224,449

	Description	Improve quality/quantity/access of public improvements that benefit LMI persons. These projects could be a form of any of the following (or similar project providing area benefit): sidewalk gap infill, ADA ramp replacement/infill, crosswalks, bicycle pavement markings and signage, traffic calming devices, accessible curb replacement, sharrows, trails, and walking paths. \$224,449 is allocated to this in 2023 and includes activity delivery.
	Target Date	7/31/2024
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This will be determined when the exact locations are decided. The estimated amount of low-mod income population will be based on the census tract and block group and the service area of the project.
	Location Description	To be determined within low-moderate eligible areas in the City of Lawrence.
	Planned Activities	Improve quality/quantity/access of public improvements that benefit LMI persons. These projects could be a form of any of the following (or similar project providing area benefit): sidewalk gap infill, ADA ramp replacement/infill, crosswalks, bicycle pavement markings and signage, traffic calming devices, accessible curb replacement, sharrows, trails, and paths. \$224,449 is allocated to this in 2023 and includes activity delivery.
8	Project Name	Public Services
	Target Area	City of Lawrence
	Goals Supported	Maintain current affordable housing stock Delivery of public services Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing
	Needs Addressed	Equity and Inclusion Affordable Housing Emergency Shelter and homeless services
	Funding	CDBG: \$53,355

	Description	Improved access to services for LMI persons. Agency assistance will include direct emergency financial assistance services to individuals and families, credit counseling, budget coaching, case management, and referral services, as well as other related public services. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HCCI - \$3135 for Housing and Financial Counseling • Douglas County (Housing Stabilization Collaborative) - \$50,220 for Emergency grant payments for rent and/or utilities paid directly to the provider on behalf of low-income persons.
	Target Date	7/31/2024
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HCCI is estimating that their grant will assist 19 persons with financial counseling. • Douglas County HSC is estimating that the grant will assist 43 persons with emergency grant payments. • The families that will benefit will be low-moderate income households that meet the activity requirements. All households will be in the city of Lawrence.
	Location Description	HCCI - 2518 Ridge Court #208, Lawrence, KS 66046 Douglas County/HSC - 2518 Ridge Court, Lawrence, KS 66046
	Planned Activities	Improved access to services for LMI persons. Agency assistance will include direct emergency financial assistance services to individuals and families, credit counseling, budget coaching, case management, and referral services, as well as other related public services. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HCCI - \$3135 for Housing and Financial Counseling • Douglas County (Housing Stabilization Collaborative) - \$50,220 for Emergency grant payments for rent and/or utilities paid directly to the provider on behalf of low-income persons.
9	Project Name	Non-Public Service
	Target Area	City of Lawrence
	Goals Supported	Maintain current affordable housing stock Public facility improvements Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing
	Needs Addressed	Equity and Inclusion Affordable Housing Supportive Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$136,995

	Description	Assistance to public service agencies for capital improvement type activities. Agencies all serve eligible LMI clientele. This amount includes the GoodLife Innovations, Inc. project for interior doors (\$127,995) and Brook Creek Neighborhood Association project for neighborhood improvements (upon determination of eligibility - \$9,000).
	Target Date	7/31/2024
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The activity of the group home rehabilitation for GoodLife will assist up to 15 units. These units are occupied by adults with disabilities. The Brook Creek activity is planning to serve a neighborhood that is 69.47% low-moderate income with non-public service improvements. There are 4815 total persons in this neighborhood, and it is residential with various family compositions.
	Location Description	GoodLife Innovations, Inc. - 2113/2125 Delaware Street, Lawrence KS 66046 Brook Creek Neighborhood - Census Tract 02 Block group 1,3,4,5,6
	Planned Activities	Assistance to public service agencies for capital improvement type activities. Agencies all serve eligible LMI clientele. This amount includes the GoodLife Innovations, Inc. project for interior doors (\$127,995) and Brook Creek Neighborhood Association project for neighborhood improvements (upon determination of eligibility - \$9,000).
10	Project Name	Homebuyer Assistance
	Target Area	City of Lawrence
	Goals Supported	Increase Affordable Housing Stock Maintain current affordable housing stock Provide homebuyer assistance Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing
	Needs Addressed	Equity and Inclusion Affordable Housing
	Funding	\$0
	Description	The Homebuyer Assistance Program provides closing costs, down payment assistance, and developer subsidy to income-qualified buyers to fill the gap between what a buyer can finance and what they can afford. The subsidy provided will remain in the unit and will keep the home affordable for future buyers. It is not anticipated that this program will provide this service to any new homebuyers in 2023 but there will be remaining funds from 2022 that will be expended for this activity.

	Target Date	7/31/2024
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is not anticipated that any 2023 funds will be used for homebuyer programs. If there are households assisted it will be the ongoing 2022 programming.
	Location Description	Locations would be determined by applications received during the operating program year.
	Planned Activities	The Homebuyer Assistance Program provides closing costs, down payment assistance, and developer subsidy to income-qualified buyers to fill the gap between what a buyer can finance and what they can afford. The subsidy provided will remain in the unit and will keep the home affordable for future buyers. It is not anticipated that this program will provide this service to any new homebuyers in 2023 but there will be remaining funds from 2022 that will be expended for this activity.
11	Project Name	Administration
	Target Area	City of Lawrence
	Goals Supported	Administration Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing
	Needs Addressed	Equity and Inclusion Affordable Housing Supportive Housing Systems Emergency Shelter and homeless services Public Infrastructure
	Funding	CDBG: \$149,674 HOME: \$53,004
	Description	Administration of HOME and CDBG.
	Target Date	7/31/2024
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Administration Only
	Location Description	City of Lawrence Housing Initiatives Division - PO Box 708, Lawrence KS

	Planned Activities	Administration of CDBG and HOME.
--	---------------------------	----------------------------------

AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)

Description of the geographic areas of the entitlement (including areas of low-income and minority concentration) where assistance will be directed

Activities will be carried out in the City of Lawrence and will either provide direct benefit to low- and moderate-income clientele, low- and moderate-income neighborhoods, or agencies that provide services to low-mod clientele.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
City of Lawrence	100

Table 59 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

All activities will be carried out in the City of Lawrence and will either provide direct benefit to low- and moderate-income clientele, low- and moderate-income neighborhoods, or agencies that provide services to low-mod clientele. Because the need is community-wide, the city will not be excluding any parts of the community from programming if eligibility requirements are met.

Discussion

Both CDBG and HOME funding will be allocated within the City of Lawrence.

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

One Year Goals for Number of households to be supported through:

- TBRA assistance
- emergency rental and utility assistance
- homeowner rehab
- acquisition/development
- group home rehab

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	20
Non-Homeless	63
Special-Needs	15
Total	98

Table 60 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	63
The Production of New Units	4
Rehab of Existing Units	30
Acquisition of Existing Units	1
Total	98

Table 61 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

Discussion

One Year Goals for Number of Households to be Supported (Table 60):

- Homeless - 20 units of affordable housing will be supported by TBRA assistance.
- Non-Homeless - 43 units of housing will be stabilized by emergency rental and utility assistance and 15 units of homeowner rehab and five of acquisition/development units.
- Special Needs - 15 units of housing through a group home setting will be assisted with CDBG funding.

One Year Goals for Number of Households to be Supported Through (Table 61):

- Rental Assistance - 43 units of housing will be stabilized by emergency rental and utility assistance as well as 20 units of TBRA assistance.
- The Production of New Units - up to four units will be produced with funding from the 2023 program year including two units for Habitat for Humanity, two units for the City's CHDO Tenants to Homeowners.
- Rehab of Existing Units number is pulled from the following programs: Comprehensive Housing Rehabilitation (3), Weatherization (2), and Emergency and Furnace Loans (10) as well as 15 units of group home rehab.
- Acquisition of Existing Units is pulled from up to one unit purchased by the City with CDBG funding.

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

The City of Lawrence and the Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority have a very viable working relationship, and the partnership between the agencies spans beyond Consolidated Plan items. In addition to TBRA, which continues to have a success rate of 83%, the Housing Authority has a very successful Moving to Work program in place. The Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority sees the community as a big picture and not just in relation to the services that they provide. The City and the Housing Authority partnered on the 2018 Assessment of Fair Housing, providing a joint submission. The successful partnerships between the Housing Authority and the community will only continue to become stronger.

Actions planned during the next year to address the needs to public housing

HOME funds will continue to be granted to LDCHA for TBRA.

Actions to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership

The LDCHA offers a Home Ownership Program through the Resident Services Office. Currently, 35 households in Section 8 voucher programs and public housing are actively working toward their goal of home ownership. The Home Ownership Program features financial literacy case management, monthly workshops featuring our partner organizations, and a savings matching grant program of up to \$3,000. Our partner organizations are Habitat for Humanity, Lawrence Community Land Trust, Tenants to Homeowners, USDA Rural Development, Interfaith Ministries, and Housing and Credit Counseling. Since implementing the Home Ownership Program in 2001, 105 LDCHA residents have purchased homes and voluntarily ended their participation in low-income housing assistance programs.

In 2022, one Section 8 household purchased a home. This household participated in the MTW program and received the full \$3000 matching grant. Many households were financially impacted by COVID and have had to delay their homeownership plans; however, the program continues to grow, and participants are actively working toward their goal of owning a home.

If the PHA is designated as troubled, describe the manner in which financial assistance will be provided or other assistance

LDCHA is a high performing agency.

Discussion

The TBRA program has been well funded largely due to the unprecedented success the LDCHA has been able to achieve. With over 83% of households who are admitted to the program while experiencing homelessness successfully graduating and receiving a permanent Housing Choice Voucher.

AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities - 91.220(i)

Introduction

The Lawrence Community Shelter is the largest homeless shelter in operation in Lawrence. The Lawrence Community Shelter provides shelter for those single male/female individuals and families in need of shelter. LCS is currently sheltering 40 people nightly in programming and up to 125 in night to night beds. The Lawrence Police Department assists with late night emergency admissions to the shelter. On weekday mornings and during the day, the Lawrence Community Shelter provides rapid rehousing and housing navigation services for people experiencing homelessness or who are at-risk of homelessness. The Lawrence Community Shelter receives CDBG support for emergency housing activities as an emergency shelter in Lawrence.

Family Promise of Lawrence and the Willow Domestic Violence Center also provides temporary shelter for families in Lawrence. Service agencies assist homeless individuals with finding housing and supportive services. Transitional housing is also provided through vouchers funded by HOME funds to the general homeless population. LDCHA will receive HOME funds for transitional housing vouchers (Tenant-Based Rental Assistance). The 2022 Point in Time homeless count is still the most recent full homeless count that data is available for. It was conducted on January 22, 2022, and it provided a number of 232 individuals who were literally homeless, including those in emergency shelter (105), transitional housing (46), or in unsheltered situations (81). The LDCHA TBRA program is designed to bring chronically homeless people into temporary housing. There is a definite need for transitional housing units in Lawrence, and there is also a shortage of permanent supportive housing in Lawrence.

Describe the jurisdictions one-year goals and actions for reducing and ending homelessness including:

Reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs

During the 2023 program year, funding will remain intact for the Homeless Outreach Team, based out of the Bert Nash Mental Health Center, which is funded from the City General Fund. This outreach team of three is charged with reaching out to unsheltered homeless, and they work to facilitate a client's move into the emergency shelter, Family Promise shelter, Willow Domestic Violence Center, or other temporary housing solutions. They work with the Housing Vision to move people along the continuum of housing. Part of the outreach effort is to build a sense of trust between the case worker and the homeless individual or family. Case managers assist this population with service referrals, obtaining identification, transportation to both medical appointments as well as job/workforce opportunities, and obtaining benefits. The social service network in Lawrence is a very diverse partnership between agencies and several meetings are held quarterly that bring together case managers to discuss service delivery and opportunities. Lawrence, being part of the Balance of State Continuum of Care, is part of discussions to centralize intake on a statewide level, and currently local service providers, outreach workers, and case managers have free access to the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). Case management

for those experiencing homelessness has proven to be the most effective way to transition the person or family into housing and have them remain in housing.

Lawrence/Douglas County has a coordinated entry team led by staff from the Bert Nash Mental Health Center that works with agencies in the community to reach out to, assist, and help place those who are experiencing homelessness and to help find them case management and housing options. The VI-SPDAT (Vulnerability Index – Service Prioritization Decision Assistance) is used to determine the risk factors and helps to prioritize those who need housing and shelter assistance.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

According to the 2022 Douglas County Homeless Needs Assessment, the current state of housing in the community does not meet the community's need. A drastic increase in supportive housing is needed, and the number of emergency beds is also lacking. According to the same study, a sizable part of the population of those experiencing homelessness are experiencing chronic, long-term, and cyclical problems. There is a high rate of mental health and substance abuse within the community of those experiencing homelessness which takes specialized transitional housing and sheltering. Currently, the city manages a support site which allows for camping in approved city districts. The city has worked with Lawrence Community Shelter on the implementation of the night by night shelter bed component, and additionally the City has invested local American Rescue Plan dollars in bringing a Pallet Sheltering village to the community which will provide shelter for up to 75 people with services on site. The largest need by far and the piece that is needed to move those experiencing homelessness along the housing continuum is supportive housing. The County has made sizable investments in property and development to bring these types of units online, but the need for sheltering will still be there for sheltering for those entering the continuum at the beginning.

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again

As mentioned previously, case management is the most effective method of assisting all homeless (chronic, families with children, veterans and their families) both obtain housing and remain housed. Lawrence, nor the Balance of State Continuum of Care, has seen any documented instances of unaccompanied youth, however there are shelter spots available should that change. Once a person enters the emergency shelter, they are provided case management and an expectation of moving them across the Housing Vision and into a minimum of transitional housing. Once in Transitional Housing, extensive case management occurs with the assigned case manager, as well as through the LDCHA Resident Services Department, which helps with items such as computer education, workforce training,

resume building, and other lifestyle-type activities. Families with children have seen a dramatic increase in recent years, and agencies have worked to modify programming and shelter space to accommodate the rising number of this population. Lawrence Community Shelter provides a separate space for families with children in their shelter facility, and Lawrence Family Promise is a faith-based initiative that houses families in a network of member congregations. Family Promise also offers their own case management and mentoring program and has recently begun offering an intermediary housing option for those who successfully complete their shelter program but might not be financially able to support their own housing immediately.

Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions); or, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs

- Housing Stabilization Collaborative (Emergency Rent/Utility Assistance) - \$50,220
- Housing and Credit Counseling Inc. (Housing and Financial Counseling) - \$3,135

Overall, there are several programs in the Lawrence community that work with families to try to avoid homelessness. There are rental assistance, utility assistance, and landlord-tenant relations programs. There is a firm commitment to keeping people housed in the community. Many agencies have Memorandums of Understanding which run through a series of providers so everyone has the same goal, which is to either house the homeless or help them to remain housed. Foster Care: Youth who leave the foster care system because they have attained 18 years of age are eligible to participate in Independent Living Services, contracted by Kansas Department of Children and Families (DCF). Caseworkers begin working with youth who will age out of foster care on a discharge plan as early as age 15 to ensure that youth will not need to seek McKinney-Vento housing options. Planning includes housing, employment, and education. Mental Health: DCF has adopted a policy that would prevent discharging homeless individuals from publicly funded institutions or systems of care into homelessness or into HUD funded programs for the homeless. Additionally, Bert Nash works closely with State hospitals for discharge of patients who have been released. Bert Nash sets up intake appointments with all those released in Douglas County and works to follow up with them to work through the issue of being released into homelessness. Corrections: The Douglas County Jail has an extensive re-entry program that includes a housing component. A full-time Re-entry Coordinator works within the community in collaboration with other service providers and housing providers. The County recognizes that releasing offenders into homelessness increases the likelihood of re-offending.

Discussion

Lawrence has a lot of work to do to fulfill the needs of both sheltering and affordable housing options for the community. The work of the Housing and Homelessness Strategic Plan group, an infusion of American Rescue Plan funds, and the collaborative work of the city and the county will help to move the needle in this space. The city has taken ownership over the emergency sheltering and sanctuary camping components of our shelter and housing continuum and will continue to work with resources and partners to carry out this work.

AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.220(j)

Introduction:

The City of Lawrence faces barriers to affordable housing including barriers to affordable development in the land development code, lack of affordable housing specific incentives, community CHDO capacity issues to build the number of new units needed for residents at 30-60%AMI, growing scarcity of developable land, local wages not keeping pace with housing costs, insufficient local funds to meet need, and neighborhood opposition to new affordable developments and greater density.

Actions it planned to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment

The City of Lawrence is committed to ameliorating the negative effects of past public and private policies that served to exclude equitable access to fair housing. For example, the City of Lawrence Fair Housing Law is more inclusive than the Federal Fair Housing Act of 1968 by prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity, in addition to the protected classes set forth in the federal law. The City's law assures equal opportunity in housing, without distinction on account of race, sex, religion, color, national origin, age, ancestry, familial status, sexual orientation, disability, or gender identity. The ordinance declares the City's policy against housing discrimination, creates the Lawrence Human Relations Commission and the Human Relations Department Director, and establishes their powers and duties. The ordinance also makes it unlawful for any person to engage in an unlawful housing/real property practice, to deny reasonable accommodations or reasonable modifications, or to retaliate against any person exercising any right granted or protected by the law.

The City of Lawrence also works to ensure equitable access to fair housing through policy and processes that reduce disparities. For example, the Affordable Housing Advisory Board included a Racial Impact Analysis in their Affordable Housing Trust Funds grant application, and racial impact is considered when awarding project funds to ensure all projects provide fair and equitable access to housing. The City's Director of Equity and Inclusion provides leadership to ensure that all city policies and practices are fair and equitable, including housing and homelessness service programs. The City is a participating member of the Government Alliance for Racial Equity (GARE), with active participation from Housing and Homelessness Initiatives division staff. In addition, the City serves as leadership on numerous community committees and coalitions working to increase equitable access to safe and fair housing, including the Sexual Assault Prevention Housing committee, the Community Health Plan Health Equity committee, and Built for Zero.

The City of Lawrence is currently examining Zoning and Land Use Codes, fees, and policies to determine the impact on affordable housing development and to ameliorate negative effects on affordable housing. One of the initial goals of the Land Development Code revision process, initiated in 2021, is housing

affordability and availability. The revision process will allow the code to consider ways to foster and grow affordable housing throughout the community, and to ensure ways of providing housing options for all ages and abilities. In the last several years the City of Lawrence created a double density bonus for affordable housing, and further policies to incentivize affordable housing development are being explored.

The following specific strategies are planned to ameliorate the barriers to affordable housing:

- Acquiring and banking municipal land for future affordable housing development
- Increasing, braiding, and sustaining affordable housing trust funds for greater leverage
- Include updates to Land Development Code that allow for greater density, lift height restrictions, reduce parking requirements, and create streamlined processes for affordable housing development
- Establish enforcement to newly established ordinance prohibiting discrimination based on source of income for voucher holders
- Establish affordable housing districts and incentive programs
- Proactively engaging community on benefits of affordable housing
- Identify additional CHDO and Community Land Trust to increase community capacity

Discussion:

The City of Lawrence is committed to equitable access to safe and affordable housing so that all residents have the opportunity to live in a healthy environment with dignity. Although the City does not currently impose systemic barriers that serve as obstacles to fair housing, as noted in the Lawrence Assessment of Fair Housing, the historical legacy of redlining, discriminatory lending practices, and other forms of racial discrimination have resulted in present-day racial disparities in housing. According to the Lawrence Assessment of Fair Housing, Black, Indigenous and People of Color (BIPOC) residents experience higher rates of housing problems including housing insecurity, overcrowding, or substandard housing than White Lawrence residents: 47% of Black residents, 57% of Hispanic/Latinx residents, and 51% of Asian Pacific Islander experience housing problems in Lawrence compared with 38% of White residents.

In Lawrence, BIPOC populations are also disproportionately renters over homeowners. The White, Non-Hispanic population makes up 79.74 percent of the entire Lawrence population but is 89.91 percent of the households that own a home. Notably, according to the Douglas County Health Equity Report, Native American, Black, multi-race, and other race populations are also all above their Douglas County population percentages in terms of admissions at the Lawrence Community Shelter. Black populations make up a particularly high percentage of admissions (16% compared to roughly 5% of the overall population), as do Native Americans (6% compared to roughly 3% of the population), indicating greater housing insecurity and homelessness among these demographics.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

This Annual Action Plan provides a basis and strategy for the use of federal funds granted to the City of Lawrence by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) under the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and Home Investment Partnerships (HOME) programs. This Action Plan covers the period beginning August 1, 2023, through July 31, 2024. Programs and activities described in this plan are intended to primarily benefit low- and moderate-income residents of the City of Lawrence, neighborhoods with high concentrations of low- and moderate-income residents, and the city as a whole.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The City will derive strategy and priorities for housing and community development through the City Commission Strategic Plan Outcome Areas and the draft Housing and Homelessness Strategic Plan framework. The Strategies were developed cooperatively with public and private agencies and community groups. The primary obstacle to meeting all of the identified needs, including those identified as high priorities is the general lack of funding resources available to the public and private agencies who serve low- and moderate-income residents. Lawrence, due to being an entitlement community, is not eligible for state CDBG or HOME programs. Limited State HOME dollars are available for community development activities through the City's CHDO. The City will be entering into year six of the current Capital Improvement Plan which has allocated around \$350,000 per year to affordable housing activities through the Affordable Housing Trust Fund, and the City had a sales tax passed by voters to repurpose .05% sales tax to affordable housing activities. This began in April of 2019, with collections starting in June of 2019. In 2023, the city will also be utilizing the remainder of the local ARP funding that will be targeted towards both affordable housing and homelessness projects.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

As required by HOME regulations, to ensure affordability for the LCHT program, the City has elected to impose resale requirements. Current resale requirements of the program ensure that the housing is made available for subsequent purchase only to a buyer whose family qualifies as a low- or moderate-income family (50%-80% MFI paying no more than 38 percent of income for Principal, Interest, Property Taxes, and Insurance), and will use the property as their principal residence. For homes in the Lawrence Community Housing Trust, through a previously determined and agreed upon formula, the house is sold to the eligible buyer for substantially less than the home's market appraised value and LCHT leases the land to the buyer for \$25 per month. The affordability period is maintained by a deed restriction on the property and a land-lease agreement between the buyer and LCHT. Due to the subsidy, the housing is affordable to the new homebuyer and the seller gains equity from mortgage payments, improvements made to the land and 25% of the market appreciation since the initial purchase of the property, thus providing the original HOME-assisted owner a fair return on investment. LCHT homes in the program stay

permanently affordable. In addition, Habitat for Humanity has begun to insert permanent affordability provisions in their HOME-funded projects.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The city will ensure that all federally funded improvement programs for the existing housing stock use lead hazard reduction activities including evaluating lead hazard risk and using lead-safe work practices when required. Staff distributes Renovate Right pamphlets, published by the Environmental Protection Agency. The Housing Initiatives Division is working on having three staff certified as Lead Hazard Risk Assessors and Lead-Based paint inspectors.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

One purpose of the Consolidated Plan Programs and other initiatives in Lawrence is to reduce the number of persons in poverty. The emphasis in Lawrence is to help people rise out of poverty, rather than temporarily easing their situation. Although essential short-term direct aid such as emergency food and shelter is provided, the strongest community support is for programs to address the root causes of poverty and assisting people in becoming self-sufficient in the long-term. Two key components of helping people attain self-sufficiency are employment and housing. Examples of programs that directly influence people's ability to escape poverty include job education and placement services, as well as housing advocacy, homeless prevention, and rental assistance. Projects that indirectly affect poverty include those that improve the community at-large and provide transportation and child care services that help people access employment and services. CDBG, HOME, CoC and State ESG funds are often used in combination with other grants that also contribute to reducing the number of families living in poverty. Thus, the power of these federal dollars is leveraged to a greater extent. Recognizing that limited Consolidated Plan dollars should be focused where the need is greatest, Lawrence gives preference to projects that directly benefit low- and moderate-income residents, or serve low- and moderate-income neighborhoods, over those that will benefit the city as a whole. This strategy will ensure that scarce resources are directed to best serve those who have the greatest need, including those areas with the greatest concentration of poverty. In addition to Consolidated Plan programs, a number of other public, private, and partnership initiatives have been designed to assist in the reduction of poverty rates. These include the Workforce Development Center, the Douglas County Re-entry Program, and a newly forming partnership of employment agencies. The Housing and Homelessness Strategic Plan and the City Commission Strategic Plan Outcome Areas will serve as the baseline for the city's anti-poverty strategy.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The Planning and Development Services Department, Housing Initiatives Division (HID) is the lead agency of the City in the development of the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plans. HID provides fiscal and regulatory oversight of all CDBG and HOME funding. The Lawrence City Commission acts as the final authority for the appropriation of funds for Annual Action Plan activities under the Consolidated Plan grant programs, following recommendations of the Affordable Housing Advisory Board and city staff. In addition, the City provides opportunities, to the maximum extent possible, to women and minority owned business enterprises for contract bids and services. The City of Lawrence encourages inclusion in the list of approved bidders for minority and women-owned businesses, and actively works to recruit new

contractors into the programs administered by the HID. HOME sub-grantee agreements specifically contain the language: 3. Affirmative marketing and MBE/WBE records: (a) Records demonstrating compliance with the affirmative marketing procedures and requirements of 92.351. (b) Documentation and data on the steps taken to implement the jurisdiction's outreach programs to minority owned and female owned businesses including data indicating the racial/ethnic or gender character of each business entity receiving a contract or sub-contract of \$25,000 or more paid, or to be paid, with HOME funds; the amount of the contract or subcontract, and documentation of affirmative steps to assure that minority business and women's business enterprises have an equal opportunity to obtain or compete for contracts and subcontracts as sources of supplies, equipment, construction, and services. Within each of the priority funding areas, activities will be completed and managed by a diverse team of public, private, not-for-profit, and institutional partners.

Actions planned to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies

To accomplish these goals, the City of Lawrence will work closely with the Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority on their Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) to cover the activity of Rental Housing Subsidies through the HOME program. Tenants to Homeowners, Inc., the City of Lawrence CHDO, will be the agency primarily working towards the goal of construction of housing as well as direct homeownership assistance objectives. Habitat for Humanity will also be involved in providing HOME-funded homebuyer units. HID staff will administer the rehabilitation and energy efficiency programs through the City of Lawrence using local licensed contractors. HID staff, in addition, continue to work to educate the community as well as program participants on ways to make their homes more energy efficient and save money on energy bills. Social service agencies will offer emergency rent and utility assistance as well as consultation, and the homeless shelter will provide programing to move people from the shelter situation into housing of a more permanent nature.

The Lawrence Affordable Housing Trust Fund serves as another strong coordinated effort for public/private coordination in housing. Agencies have collaborated on projects that include housing, case management, and supportive services. The 2022 AHAB Annual Report is attached to this document.

Discussion:

Lawrence prides itself on a decades-long track record of successful partnerships among public and private sector entities. Communication and cooperation between the City of Lawrence's Housing Initiatives Division and the partner agencies and organizations that administer activities is strong. HID staff has worked closely with the organizations involved in Consolidated Plan programs to improve regulatory

compliance, monitoring, cooperation and partnerships among agencies, and technical capacity of organizations involved in project delivery.

AP-90 Program Specific Requirements – 91.220(I)(1,2,4)

Introduction:

The lead agency for the Consolidated Plan is the Housing Initiatives Division of the Planning and Development Services Department, City of Lawrence, KS. This division and department oversaw the development of the plan. One citizen advisory board, the Affordable Housing Advisory Board (AHAB) contributed by discussing and recommending allocations for the HOME funding. A city staff group comprised of representatives from the Housing Initiatives Division (2), the Finance Department (1), and the City’s Strategic Plan “Strong and Welcoming Neighborhoods” outcome work group (1) provided recommendations for the CDBG Public Service Funding.

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(1)

Projects planned with all CDBG funds expected to be available during the year are identified in the Projects Table. The following identifies program income that is available for use that is included in projects to be carried out.

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed	0
2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan.	0
3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements	0
4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan	0
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities	0
Total Program Income:	0

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	90.00%

HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME)
Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(2)

- 1. A description of other forms of investment being used beyond those identified in Section 92.205 is as follows:**

Not applicable to the City of Lawrence

- 2. A description of the guidelines that will be used for resale or recapture of HOME funds when used for homebuyer activities as required in 92.254, is as follows:**

As required by HOME regulations, to ensure affordability for the required period of time, the City has elected to impose resale requirements on this housing. Current resale requirements of the program ensure that the housing is made available for subsequent purchase only to a buyer whose family qualifies as a low or moderate income family (50%-80% MFI paying no more than 38 percent of income for Principal, Interest, Property Taxes, and Insurance), and will use the property as their principal residence. The affordability period is secured by a recorded deed restriction signed by the buyer at closing.

Notification to Prospective Buyers: The resale policy is explained to the prospective homebuyer(s) prior to signing a contract to purchase the HOME-assisted unit. The prospective homebuyer(s) sign an acknowledgement that they understand the terms and conditions applicable to the resale policy as they have been explained. This document is included with the executed sales contract.

Enforcement of Resale Provisions: The resale policy is enforced through the use of a recorded deed restriction signed by the homebuyer(s) at closing. The deed restriction specifies:

1. The length of the affordability period (based on the dollar amount of HOME funds invested in the unit);
2. That the home remain the Buyer's principal residence throughout the affordability period; and
3. The conditions and obligations of the Owner should the Owner wish to sell before the end of the affordability period, including:
 - a. The Owner must contact the Developer or CHDO in writing if intending to sell the home prior to the end of the affordability period;
 - b. The subsequent buyer must be low or moderate income as defined by the resale provisions and occupy the home as his/her principal residence for the remaining years of the affordability period. (However, if the new purchaser receives assistance through a HOME-funded program, the affordability period will be reset according to the amount of assistance provided);
 - c. The sales price must be affordable to the subsequent purchaser; affordability is defined as limiting the Principal, Interest, Taxes, and Insurance (PITI) amount to no more than 38% of the new purchaser's monthly income; and
 - d. The Owner will receive a fair return on their investment as detailed in the resale provisions.

Fair Return on Investment: The City of Lawrence will administer its resale provisions by ensuring that the Owner receives a fair return on his/her investment and that the home will continue to be affordable to a specific range of incomes. Fair Return on Investment means the total homeowner investment, which includes the total cash contributed, plus up to 25% of the dollar amount of

appreciation as calculated by the Housing Price Index Calculator, plus the approved capital improvement credits as described below:

1. The amount of the down payment plus principal paid to date;
2. Up to 80% of the cost of any capital improvements, documented with receipts and pictures provided by the homeowner, including but not limited to:
 - a. Room addition (bedroom, bathroom, family room);
 - b. Refurbishment/modernization of kitchens or bathrooms, limited to built-in new appliances, cabinets, or flooring;
 - c. Addition of porches or decks;
 - d. Installation of new central air conditioning or new upgraded heating equipment;
 - e. Major upgrading of electrical service or plumbing; and
 - f. Sprinkler system.

Any and all of which must have been paid for directly by the Owner and which were not installed through a federal, state, or locally funded grant program. All applicable City of Lawrence building codes and permitting requirements must have been followed.

3. Up to 25% of the appreciation as calculated by the Housing Price Index (HPI) Calculator of the Federal Housing Finance Agency. The HPI Calculator is currently located at <http://www.fhfa.gov/DataTools/Tools/pages/hpi-calculator.aspx> and projects what a given house purchased at a point in time would be worth today if it appreciated at the average appreciation rate of all homes in the area. The calculation shall be performed for the Lawrence, KS Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA).

It is important to note that in certain circumstances, such as a declining housing market where home values are depreciating, the original homebuyer(s) may not receive a return on his/her investment because the home sold for less or the same price as the original purchase price. The fair return on investment does not include any reasonable and customary sales expenses paid by the buyer or seller in connection with the sale, such as closing costs and/or property taxes.

3. A description of the guidelines for resale or recapture that ensures the affordability of units acquired with HOME funds? See 24 CFR 92.254(a)(4) are as follows:

Affordability to a Range of Buyers: The City of Lawrence will ensure continued affordability to a range of buyers, particularly those whose total household incomes range from 50% to no greater than 80% MFI. The affordable sales price shall not exceed 95% of the median purchase price for the area as established by HUD.

Example: A home with a 10-year affordability period was purchased nine years ago by the original homeowner who now wishes to sell. The original homeowner's mortgage was \$120,000, and the principal amount paid down so far is \$19,830 leaving a current mortgage balance of \$100,170.

Down Payment: The original homeowner was required to put down \$2,000 at the signing of the sales contract.

Cost of Capital Improvements: The original homeowner renovated the kitchen and provided pictures

and receipts totaling \$5,000.

Appreciation/Depreciation of the property: The original purchase price of the home was \$122,000 and the amount of developer subsidy using HOME funds was \$20,000, thus requiring the 10-year affordability period. Using the HPI Calculator, the house would be worth approximately \$126,789 as of 1st Quarter 2015.

Calculating the Fair Return to the Original Owner:

Down payment:	\$2,000
Up to 80% of approved Capital Improvements:	\$4,000
Principal paid to date:	\$19,830
Up to 25% of the appreciation per HPI:	<u>\$447</u>
	\$26,277 Fair Return

In order to realize a fair return to the original homeowner, the sales price must be set at \$126,447 (i.e., \$120,000 [\$19,830 in principal payments plus remaining mortgage balance of \$100,170] + \$2,000 down payment + \$4,000 capital improvements + \$447 HPI appreciation).

Affordability for a Range of Buyers: If the original homeowner sets the sales price at \$126,447 to get a fair return on investment and if current assumptions are used for front/back ratios, interest rates, insurance, taxes, an 80% Loan-to-Value (LTV) Ratio, etc., the monthly PITI would be approximately \$745. The PITI of \$745 could, in theory, be supported by an annual household income of \$23,520 and not exceed 38% of the subsequent homebuyer's monthly income. If the subsequent homeowner does not require any HOME subsidy to purchase the home, the original affordability period would end in one (1) year.

- 4. Plans for using HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is rehabilitated with HOME funds along with a description of the refinancing guidelines required that will be used under 24 CFR 92.206(b), are as follows:**

Not applicable - HOME-assisted refinance of existing debt secured by multifamily housing will not be undertaken by the City of Lawrence program in the 2023 program year.

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	<p>Data Source Name Annual Point in Time Count</p> <hr/> <p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. Kansas Statewide Homeless Coalition for the Kansas Balance of State Continuum of Care</p> <hr/> <p>Provide a brief summary of the data set. Accumulated data from counties in Kansas divided into population tiers. Data for rural or frontier counties in Kansas utilized an extrapolation method. Lawrence and Douglas County were counted in full, no extrapolation.</p> <hr/> <p>What was the purpose for developing this data set? This was developed for the purpose of the HUD required point-in-time count.</p> <hr/> <p>Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected. January 2022.</p> <hr/> <p>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection. Provider-assisted Client surveys.</p> <hr/> <p>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken. For Lawrence, surveys were completed by 140 households representing 232 persons who met the definition of literally homeless.</p> <hr/> <p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed. This survey was carried out in the Lawrence community by service providers, homeless outreach team members, and PATH workers. The surveys were distributed at places that the homeless were familiar with, and case managers assisted them in filling out the survey. Homeless outreach team workers visited unsheltered areas where they knew of homeless to be located.</p>
2	<p>Data Source Name 2021 5-year ACS (Most Recent)</p> <hr/> <p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. American Community Survey - US Census</p> <hr/> <p>Provide a brief summary of the data set. ACS data for most recent five-year interval.</p> <hr/> <p>What was the purpose for developing this data set? Yearly update of ACS data.</p>

	<p>Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.</p> <p>2017-2021</p>
	<p>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</p> <p>ACS</p>
	<p>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</p> <p>ACS</p>
	<p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</p> <p>ACS</p>
3	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>2022 Housing Inventory Count - BoS CoC</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>Kansas Statewide Homeless Coalition (KSHC)</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Housing Inventory Count provided by housing providers.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>HUD requirement.</p>
	<p>Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.</p> <p>January, 2022</p>
	<p>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</p> <p>Each provider filled out a survey on bed count and type.</p>
	<p>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</p> <p>101 counties including Douglas County.</p>
	<p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</p> <p>10 providers responded with bed counts for their agencies. These beds were for a variety of demographics such as families, single males and single females, veterans, DV survivors, and other subpopulations.</p>
4	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>LDCHA Data</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority (LDCHA).</p>

	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Data provided by the LDCHA to update the PIC, including number of vouchers, characteristics of residents, race of residents, and ethnicity of residents.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>Update PIC Data.</p>
	<p>Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.</p> <p>March 2023.</p>
	<p>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</p> <p>LDCHA databases and files.</p>
	<p>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</p> <p>Entire Public Housing population.</p>
	<p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</p> <p>NA</p>
5	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>2011-2015 CHAS</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>US Dept. of Housing and Urban Development.</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Each year, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) receives custom tabulations of American Community Survey (ACS) data from the U.S. Census Bureau. These data, known as the "CHAS" data (Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy), demonstrate the extent of housing problems and housing needs, particularly for low income households. The CHAS data are used by local governments to plan how to spend HUD funds, and may also be used by HUD to distribute grant funds. For more background on the CHAS data, including data documentation and a list of updates and corrections to previously released data. (Source: HUD website huduser.gov)</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>To demonstrate the extent of housing problems and housing needs, particularly for low income households.</p>
	<p>Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.</p> <p>2011-2015</p>

	<p>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</p> <p>CHAS consists of “custom tabulations” of data from the U.S. Census Bureau that are generally not otherwise publicly available. Originally, CHAS estimates were drawn from decennial census data. HUD first obtained the CHAS data after the 1990 Census and again after the 2000 Census (available here: CHAS 2000 Data). Since 2005, the Census Bureau has administered an annual survey called the American Community Survey (ACS), which replaced the detailed survey portion of the decennial census. The ACS offers timely data for the period between censuses, allowing for a relatively current picture of local conditions. The transition from the Census long-form to the ACS forced HUD to revise the CHAS data, so the 1990 CHAS and 2000 CHAS differ in some important ways from the ACS-based CHAS data released in 2009 and later. (Source: HUD website huduser.gov)</p> <p>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</p> <p>The CHAS data is taken from the US census.</p> <p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</p> <p>The CHAS data is taken from the US census.</p>
6	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>HUD FMR and HOME Rents effective June 15, 2022</p> <p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>US Department of Housing and Urban Development.</p> <p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) today published Fair Market Rents (FMRs) for Fiscal Year 2023. FMRs, published annually, are an estimate of the amount of money that would cover gross rents (rent and utility expenses) on 40 percent of the rental housing units in an area. Nationally, FMRs will increase by an average of approximately 10 percent, enabling more households with housing vouchers to access affordable, stable housing. For FY23, HUD is using private sector data to estimate changes in FMRs to address a temporary data availability challenge and to align with market conditions. The basic methodology that HUD uses to estimate FMRs remains the same. (Source: News release No. 22-161 - HUD website hud.gov/press)</p> <p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>An estimate of the amount of money that would cover gross rents (rent and utility expenses) on 40 percent of the rental housing units in an area. Required annually by law.</p> <p>Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.</p> <p>Fiscal year 2023.</p>

	<p>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</p> <p>For FY23, HUD is using private sector data to estimate changes in FMRs to address a temporary data availability challenge and to align with market conditions. The basic methodology that HUD uses to estimate FMRs remains the same as in years past.</p>
	<p>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</p> <p>ACS</p>
	<p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</p> <p>ACS</p>

Additional Resources for the 2023 City of Lawrence Annual Action Plan and the 2023-2027 Consolidated Plan:

1. Citizen Participation Plan (Revised June 2023)
2. City Commission Strategic Plan Overview (2021)
3. Consolidated Plan Goals (2023-2027)
4. Affordable Housing Advisory Board Annual Report (2022)
5. Housing and Homelessness Continuum Chart (2022)
6. Continuum of Care local model (Updated 2023)
7. Low/Mod with Census Tract/Block Group (2011-2015 ACS Data)
8. Resale Provisions for HOME (2023)
9. Affidavit of Publication (April 21, 2023) – Public Hearing (May 09, 2023)
10. Investment Summary 2023
11. Resolution No. 7480
12. Housing and Homelessness Strategic Plan Draft (2023)

City of Lawrence Citizen Participation Plan

1. INTRODUCTION

The City of Lawrence (City) is a federal entitlement jurisdiction that receives federal grant funding from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for the following programs: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME).

As a requirement for receiving the above named entitlement grants, the City is required to prepare the following documents:

- (a) Consolidated Plan: A five year Consolidated Plan to identify local community development needs and set forth a funding strategy to address those needs.
- (b) Annual Action Plan: An Annual Action Plan that summarizes the activities that will be undertaken in the upcoming Program Year (PY) to address the needs outlined in the Consolidated Plan.
- (c) Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER): A Performance Report that evaluates the progress during the previous PY in carrying out the activities outlined in the Annual Action Plan.
- (d) Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH): An assessment to identify local and regional fair housing issues and set goals for improving fair housing choice and access to opportunity. Assessment of Fair Housing uses the HUD provided Assessment of Fair Housing tool to guide grantees through the identification process of fair housing issues and related contributing factors.

Under HUD's Code of Federal Regulations for citizen participation (Title 24 CFR 91.105), the City is required to adopt a Citizen Participation Plan that sets forth the City's policies and procedures for citizen participation in the planning, execution, and evaluation of the Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plan, CAPER, and Assessment of Fair Housing. The guidelines established in this Citizen Participation Plan apply to the development and adoption of all of the above-listed documents (hereafter referred to as "the Plans"). Each Plan individually describes the agencies, groups, organizations, and others who participated in the citizen participation and consultation process.

2. OBJECTIVE

The Citizen Participation Plan establishes standards to promote citizen participation in the development of the Plans and related documents. The Citizen Participation Plan is designed to especially encourage participation by low- and moderate-income persons. As an entitlement jurisdiction for the respective HUD programs, the City is responsible for the implementation and use of the Citizen Participation Plan. The requirements for citizen participation do not restrict the responsibility or authority of the City for the development and execution of its Plans.

3. CITIZEN PARTICIPATION (24 CFR 91.105)

The City provides for and encourages citizens to participate in the development of all the Plans covered by the Citizen Participation Plan. The City further encourages participation by low- and moderate-income persons, particularly those persons living in areas designated by the jurisdiction as a revitalization area or in a slum and blighted area and in areas where CDBG funds are proposed to be used, and by residents of predominantly low- and moderate-income neighborhoods, as defined by the City. The City will take appropriate actions to encourage the participation of all citizens, including minorities and non-English speaking persons, as well as persons with disabilities.

The City encourages the participation of local and regional institutions, Continuums of Care, and other organizations (including businesses, developers, nonprofit organizations, philanthropic organizations, and community-based and faith-based organizations) in the process of developing and implementing the Plans. The City encourages the participation of public and private organizations, including broadband internet service providers, organizations engaged in narrowing the digital divide, agencies whose primary responsibilities include the management of flood prone areas, public land or water resources, and emergency management agencies in the process of developing the Plans.

The City encourages, in conjunction with consultation with public housing agencies (PHA), the participation of residents of public and assisted housing developments (including any resident advisory boards, resident councils, and resident management corporations) in the process of developing and implementing the Plans, along with other low-income residents of targeted revitalization areas in which the developments are located. The City will make an effort to provide information to the PHA about the AFH, AFH strategy, and consolidated plan activities related to its developments and surrounding communities so that the PHA can make this information available at the annual public hearing(s) required for the PHA Plan.

The City will explore alternative public involvement techniques and quantitative ways to measure efforts that encourage citizen participation in a shared vision for change in communities and neighborhoods, and the review of program performance; e.g., use of focus groups and the Internet.

The City will provide citizens with a reasonable opportunity to comment on the Plans and on substantial amendments to the Plans, and will make the citizen participation plan public. The citizen participation plan will be in a format accessible to persons with disabilities, upon request.

The City will take reasonable steps to provide language assistance to ensure meaningful access to participation by non-English-speaking residents of the community. The City of Lawrence Community Development Division (CDD) Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Plan is established pursuant to and in accordance with Title VI of the Civil Right Act of 1964, Executive Order 13166, "Improving Access to Services for Persons With Limited English Proficiency," and the Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Final Guidance to Federal Financial Assistance Recipients Regarding Title VI Prohibition Against

National Origin Discrimination Affecting Limited English Proficient Persons, dated January 22, 2007, and effective February 21, 2007. The current CDD LEP Plan is available for public review online at: https://lawrenceks.org/pds/reports_plans/.

4. CONSULTATION (24 CFR 91.100)

In the development of the Plans, the City will consult with other public and private agencies and organizations that provide assisted housing, health services, and social services (including those focusing on services to children, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, homeless persons), neighborhood-based groups, community-based and regionally-based organizations that represent protected class members, organizations that enforce fair housing laws, broadband internet service providers, organizations engaged in narrowing the digital divide, agencies whose primary responsibilities include the management of flood prone areas, public land or water resources, and emergency management agencies.

When preparing the portions of the consolidated plan describing the City's homeless strategy and the resources available to address the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) and persons at risk of homelessness, the City will consult with:

- (a) The Continuum of Care that serves the City's geographic area;
- (b) Public and private agencies that address housing, health, social service, victim services, employment, or education needs of low-income individuals and families; homeless individuals and families, including homeless veterans; youth; and/or other persons with special needs;
- (c) Publicly funded institutions and systems of care that may discharge persons into homelessness (such as health-care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions); and
- (d) Business and civic leaders.

When preparing the portion of its consolidated plan concerning lead-based paint hazards, the City will consult with state or local health and child welfare agencies and examine existing data related to lead-based paint hazards and poisonings, including health department data on the addresses of housing units in which children have been identified as lead poisoned.

The City also will consult with adjacent units of general local government and local and regional government agencies, including local government agencies with metropolitan-wide planning and transportation responsibilities, particularly for problems and solutions that go beyond a single jurisdiction.

The City will consult with the Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority regarding consideration of public housing needs, planned programs and activities, the AFH,

strategies for affirmatively furthering fair housing, and proposed actions to affirmatively further fair housing in the consolidated plan.

A variety of mechanisms may be utilized to solicit input from the persons/service providers/agencies listed above. These include posting and/or mailing notices of public meetings and hearings, telephone or personal interviews, mail surveys, social media, internet-based feedback and consultation workshops.

5. AVAILABILITY OF DRAFT AND APPROVED DOCUMENTS

The draft versions of Consolidated Plans and Annual Action Plans will present to residents, public agencies, and other interested parties, information that includes the estimated amount the City expects to receive (including grant funds and program income) and the range of activities that may be undertaken, including the estimated amount that will benefit persons of low- and moderate-income.

The City will publish the proposed Plans in a manner that affords its residents, public agencies, and other interested parties a reasonable opportunity to examine the contents and to submit comments. The requirement for publishing will be met by publishing a summary of each document in one or more newspapers of general circulation. The summary will describe the content and purpose of the Plan, and will include a list of the locations where copies of the entire proposed document may be examined.

The draft and final versions of Consolidated Plans, Annual Action Plans, CAPERs, Assessments of Fair Housing, and Citizen Participation Plans, and all related amendments, will be made available for public review online at the City of Lawrence website: https://lawrenceks.org/pds/reports_plans/.

Hard copies of the documents will be available at the City of Lawrence Planning and Development Services Department, 1 Riverfront Plaza, Suite 320 Lawrence, KS 66044. The City will provide a reasonable number of free copies of the Plans to residents and groups that request it.

The City will provide residents of the community, public agencies, and other interested parties with reasonable and timely access to information and records relating to the Plans, and use of assistance under the programs covered by this plan during the preceding five years.

6. AMENDMENTS

Substantial Amendments will be necessary whenever any of the criteria under each Plan listed below is proposed. Substantial amendments to any of the Plans will be subject to Citizen Participation Plan requirements. The City will consider all substantial amendments at a public meeting. Notice of all public meetings and information regarding the proposed substantial amendment will be made by publishing a notice prior to the meeting, which will begin the 30-day public comment period. The City will consider any comments or views of residents of the community received in writing, or orally at public hearings, if any, in preparing any substantial amendment. The recommendation regarding a substantial amendment will be forwarded to the City Commission for discussion and

consideration of approval at a regularly scheduled meeting. If approved, the substantial amendment shall be attached to the plan, and submitted along with all public comments or views, to the local HUD office. Implementation of the amendment shall not occur before the expiration of the public comment period.

- (a) Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan Amendment Considerations: A Substantial Amendment will be made to the Consolidated Plan or Annual Action Plan whenever one of the following decisions is made:
- (i) To change the allocation priorities or a change in the method of distribution of funds.
 - (ii) To carry out an activity, using funds from any program covered by the Consolidated Plan (including program income), not previously described in the plan.
 - (iii) To change the purpose of a previously approved activity. The following categories of purpose are established:
 - (A) Acquisition and/or Disposition of Real Property;
 - (B) Public Facilities and Improvements;
 - (C) Clearance;
 - (D) Public Services;
 - (E) Rehabilitation;
 - (F) Economic Development;
 - (G) Homeownership Assistance;
 - (H) Planning; and
 - (I) Program Administration
 - (iv) To change the scope of a previously approved activity. A change in scope will occur when the cost of the activity is reduced or increased by 50% or more, or when the quantity of the activity is reduced or increased by 50% or more.
 - (v) To change the location of a previously approved activity, when the change of location will cause the targeted group of beneficiaries to lose the benefit.
 - (vi) To change the beneficiaries of a previously approved activity, when the targeted groups of beneficiaries will no longer benefit, or when the percentage of low- and moderate-income beneficiaries will be less than the minimum required by federal law or regulation.

All other changes may be handled administratively and are not subject to the public hearing requirements of this Citizen Participation Plan. The following changes are considered administrative:

- (i) Proportional adjustments to previously approved activities to accommodate actual HUD allocation amounts (provided new subrecipients are not awarded funds).
 - (ii) Reallocation of funds, not exceeding an amount of \$100,000, between activities approved in the current or prior Annual Action Plan.
 - (iii) Reallocation of fund balance, in any amount, from a completed activity to another approved activity.
 - (iv) Establishment of additional measureable Goal Outcome Indicators for Strategic Plan goals as referenced in the approved Consolidated Plan
 - (v) If the carry forward of unspent grant funds would inhibit the City's ability to meet the CDBG timeliness spending test, allocations of CDBG funding in total amounts less than \$250,000 in a single Program Year may be directed toward eligible City Projects/Programs within the same category of the unspent allocation. The Planning and Development Services Director may propose one-time CDBG-eligible City infrastructure projects to the City Manager for such previously allocated but unspent CDBG funding. Depending on project size and scope, the City Manager may bring such one-time projects directly to the City Commission for authorization as deemed necessary and appropriate for the timely expenditure of CDBG funds.
- (b) Citizen Participation Plan Amendment Considerations: A substantial amendment to the Citizen Participation Plan is defined as an addition or deletion of the plan's priorities or goals. All other changes may be handled administratively and are not subject to the public hearing requirements of this Citizen Participation Plan.
- (c) Assessment of Fair Housing Amendment Considerations: An AFH previously accepted by HUD must be revised and submitted to HUD for review under the following circumstances:
- (i) A material change occurs. A material change is a change in circumstances in the jurisdiction of a program participant that affects the information on which the AFH is based to the extent that the analysis, the fair housing contributing factors, or the priorities and goals of the AFH no longer reflect actual circumstances. Examples include Presidentially declared disasters, under title IV of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, in the program participant's area that are of such a nature as to significantly impact the steps a program participant may need to take to affirmatively further fair housing; significant demographic changes; new significant contributing factors in the participant's jurisdiction; and civil

rights findings, determinations, settlements (including Voluntary Compliance Agreements), or court orders; or

- (ii) Upon HUD's written notification specifying a material change that requires the revision.

The City shall provide residents with reasonable notice of a revision to the AFH and provide not less than 30 calendar days to receive comments from residents. Notice of a revision to the AFH will be made public by publishing a notice prior to the revised AFH being submitted to HUD for review, which will begin the 30 day written comment period. The City shall consider the comments or views of residents, whether received in writing or orally, in regard to a revision to the AFH. A summary of any comments or views, and a summary of any comments or views not accepted and the reasons why, shall be attached to the revision to the AFH.

7. PUBLIC HEARINGS, NOTIFICATION AND ACCESS

The City will follow the following procedure in conducting public hearings and providing notification and access to all Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan documents discussed in this Citizen Participation Plan:

- (a) Public Hearing Process: The City will conduct at least two public hearings per year to obtain citizens' views and comments, and to respond to proposals and questions. Such meetings will be conducted at a minimum of two different times of the program year and together will cover the following topics:
 - (i) Housing and Community Development Needs;
 - (ii) Development of Proposed Activities;
 - (iii) Proposed strategies and actions for affirmatively furthering fair housing consistent with the AFH; and
 - (iv) Review of Program Performance.

To obtain the views of residents of the community on housing and community development needs, including priority nonhousing community development needs and affirmatively furthering fair housing, the City will conduct at least one of these hearings before the Consolidated Plan is published for comment.

The City, at its discretion, may conduct additional outreach, public meetings, or public hearings as necessary to foster citizen access and engagement.

- (b) Public Hearing Notification: Notification of public hearings will be posted/printed at least two weeks prior to the meeting date. Noticing may include printing a public notice in newspaper(s) of general circulation in the City, website posting, email, and/or press releases.

Notices will include sufficient information about the subject of the hearing, including summaries when possible and appropriate, to permit informed comment.

- (c) Public Review/Comment Period: Public notices will be printed/posted prior to the commencement of any public review/comment period alerting citizens of the documents for review. The minimum public review/comment period for each Plan is listed below:

Document	Public Comment Period
Consolidated Plan	30 days
Annual Action Plan	30 days
Substantial Amendments	30 days
CAPER	15 days
AFH	30 days
Citizen Participation Plan	30 days

Copies of all documents and notices will be available for public review at the City of Lawrence Planning and Development Services Department, 1 Riverfront Plaza, Suite 320 Lawrence, KS 66044, and on the City of Lawrence website: https://lawrenceks.org/pds/reports_plans/.

The City shall consider any comments or views of residents of the community received in writing or orally at all public hearings and/or meetings. A summary of these comments or views, and a summary of any comments or views not accepted and the reasons why, shall be attached to the Plans.

- (d) Access to Meetings: Unless otherwise noted, public hearings requiring City Commission action will be conducted at regularly scheduled City Commission meetings located at 6 E 6th Street, Lawrence, KS 66044. For public hearings and/or meetings not requiring City Commission action, the City will make every effort to conduct such meetings at a location accessible and convenient to potential and actual beneficiaries.

The City will provide residents of the community with reasonable and timely access to local meetings, consistent with accessibility and reasonable accommodation requirements, in accordance with section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the regulations at 24 CFR part 8, the Americans with Disabilities Act, and the regulations at 28 CFR parts 35 and 36, as applicable.

If an attendee or participant at a public hearing and/or meeting needs special assistance beyond what is normally provided, the City will attempt to accommodate such persons in every reasonable manner.

- (e) Technical Assistance: The City will provide for technical assistance to groups representative of persons of low- and moderate-income that request such assistance in commenting on the Plans and in developing proposals for funding assistance under any of the programs covered by the consolidated plan, with the level and type of assistance determined by the City. The assistance need not include the provision of funds to the groups.

- (f) Complaints: A complaint regarding any of the Plans and related documents covered by this Citizen Participation Plan must be submitted in writing to the Planning and Development Services Director, 1 Riverfront Plaza, Suite 320 Lawrence, KS 66044.

Community Development Division staff will assist the complainant with the preparation of written complaints and/or advise the complainant of other sources of technical assistance. All complaints shall be submitted on a Complaint Form provided by the Community Development Division and shall be signed by the complainant.

Pursuant to 24 CFR 91.105(j), the City will provide a timely, substantive written response to every written resident complaint within 15 working days, where practicable.

- (g) Individuals with Limited English Proficiency: The City will take reasonable steps to provide language assistance to ensure meaningful access to public hearings where a significant number of non-English speaking residents can be reasonably expected to participate. If an individual or participant with Limited English Proficiency needs assistance beyond what is normally provided, the City will attempt to accommodate their request in every reasonable manner.

The City of Lawrence Community Development Division (CDD) Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Plan is established pursuant to and in accordance with Title VI of the Civil Right Act of 1964, Executive Order 13166, "Improving Access to Services for Persons With Limited English Proficiency," and the Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Final Guidance to Federal Financial Assistance Recipients Regarding Title VI Prohibition Against National Origin Discrimination Affecting Limited English Proficient Persons, dated January 22, 2007, and effective February 21, 2007. The current CDD LEP Plan is available for public review online at: https://lawrenceks.org/pds/reports_plans/.

- (h) In the Event of an Emergency: In the event of an unforeseen and unpreventable event that renders in-person public gathering impossible or inadvisable, such as a natural disaster or pandemic, public hearings may be held as a virtual meeting. Meeting formats may include webinars, webcasts, telecasts, radio or audio broadcasts, or other virtual communication tools as appropriate for the meeting format. Virtual meetings must provide, at a minimum, an opportunity for the public to submit public questions and for the presenter or public officials to make public response, or an acknowledgement of receipt of the comments. All questions and responses must be documented, either via text, such as meeting minutes or chat scripts, or recorded, or as appropriate for the meeting format. Virtual meetings must be publicly noticed, and in the event traditional noticing tools are unavailable or will not effectively reach the public, alternative public noticing efforts must be made and documented.

In the event of an emergency, the following alternatives may be instituted by the City:

- (i) The public comment and display period for the Consolidated Plan and/or Annual Action Plan and any amendment thereto will be consistent with HUD's requirements;
- (ii) Draft documents for public comment and review will be made available on the City's website at https://lawrenceks.org/pds/reports_plans/. Copies of the draft documents will be e-mailed upon request, if possible;
- (iii) Public meetings may be held as virtual meetings using online platforms for public viewing with the option for real-time questions to be presented; and/or
- (iv) The City may opt to hold one public hearing during the Consolidated Plan/Annual Plan process and its second required public hearing during the CAPER process for the same program year if a virtual hearing is not feasible.

8. ANTIDISPLACEMENT AND RELOCATION PLAN

The City seeks to minimize, to the greatest extent feasible, the involuntary displacement, whether permanently or temporarily, of persons (families, individuals, businesses, nonprofit organizations, or farms) from projects funded with CDBG or HOME involving single or multi-family rehabilitation, acquisition, commercial rehabilitation, demolition, economic development, or capital improvement activities.

Projects that the City deems beneficial but that may cause displacement may be recommended and approved for funding only if the City demonstrates that such displacement is necessary and vital to the project and that they take efforts to reduce the number of persons displaced. Further, it must be clearly demonstrated that the goals and anticipated accomplishments of a project outweigh the adverse effects of displacement imposed on persons who must relocate.

This section describes the City's Residential Antidisplacement and Relocation Assistance Plan and how it will assist persons who will be temporarily relocated or permanently displaced due to the use of HUD funds. This plan takes effect whenever the City sponsors projects using CDGB or HOME funds that involve property acquisition or the demolition or conversion of low- and moderate-income dwelling units.

- (a) Minimizing Displacement: The City will take reasonable steps to minimize displacement occurring as a result of its CDBG and HOME activities. This means that the City will:
 - (i) Consider if displacement will occur as part of funding decisions and project feasibility determinations;
 - (ii) Assure, whenever possible, that occupants of buildings to be rehabilitated are offered an opportunity to return;

- (iii) Plan substantial rehabilitation projects in “stages” to minimize displacement; and
 - (iv) Meet all HUD notification requirements so that affected persons do not move because they have not been informed about project plans and their rights.
- (b) Relocation Assistance for Displaced Persons: Consistent with the goals and objectives of the CDBG and HOME programs, the City will take all reasonable steps necessary to minimize displacement of persons, even temporarily. If displacement occurs, the City will provide relocation assistance for lower income tenants who, in connection with an activity assisted under the CDBG and/or HOME Program(s), move permanently or move personal property from real property as a direct result of the demolition of any dwelling unit or the conversion of a lower-income dwelling unit in accordance with the requirements of 24 CFR 42.350. A displaced person who is not a lower-income tenant, will be provided relocation assistance in accordance with the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended, and implementing regulations at 49 CFR Part 24.
- (c) One-For-One Replacement of Lower-Income Dwelling Units: The City will replace all occupied and vacant occupiable lower-income dwelling units that are demolished or converted to a use other than as lower-income dwelling units in connection with a project assisted with funds provided under the CDBG and/or HOME Program(s).

Before entering into a contract committing the City to use HUD funds on a project that will directly result in demolition of lower-income dwelling units or the conversion of lower-income dwelling units to another use, the City will make public, by providing a notice that such information is available at the City of Lawrence Planning and Development Services Department, and submit to HUD, a One-for-One Replacement Plan that contains the following information in writing:

- (i) A description of proposed assisted activity;
- (ii) The location on a map and number of dwelling units by size (number of bedrooms) that will be demolished or converted to a use other than for lower-income dwelling units as a direct result of the assisted activity;
- (iii) A time schedule for the commencement and completion of demolition or conversion;
- (iv) The location on a map and number of dwelling units by size (number of bedrooms) that will be provided as replacement dwelling units. If such data are not available at the time of the general submission, the submission shall identify the general location on an area map and the approximate number of dwelling units by size, and information identifying the specific

location and number of dwelling units by size shall be submitted and disclosed to the public as soon as it is available;

- (v) The source of funding and a time schedule for the provision of replacement dwelling units;
- (vi) The basis for concluding that each replacement dwelling unit will remain a lower-income dwelling unit for at least 10 years from date of initial occupancy; and
- (vii) Information demonstrating that any proposed replacement of dwelling units with smaller dwelling units (e.g., a 2-bedroom unit with two 1-bedroom units) is consistent with the needs assessment contained in its HUD-approved consolidated plan.

Under 24 CFR 42.375(d), the City may submit a request to HUD for a determination that the one-for-one replacement requirement does not apply, based on objective data, that there is an adequate supply of vacant lower-income dwelling units in standard condition available on a non-discriminatory basis within the area.

9. ASSESSMENT OF FAIR HOUSING

During the development of the Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH), the City of Lawrence will:

- (a) Encourage citizens to participate in the development of the AFH and any revisions of the AFH.
- (b) Encourage the participation of Continuums of Care, businesses, developers, nonprofit organizations, philanthropic organizations, and community-based and faith-based organizations, in the process of developing and implementing the AFH.
- (c) Encourage, in conjunction with public housing agency consultations, participation of residents of public and assisted housing developments, including any resident advisory boards, resident councils, and resident management corporations, in the process of developing and implementing the AFH, along with other low-income residents of targeted revitalization areas in which the developments are located.
- (d) Take reasonable steps to provide language assistance to ensure meaningful access to participation by non-English-speaking, limited English proficiency residents, and persons with disabilities.
- (e) Make available to the public, residents, public agencies, and other interested parties any HUD-provided data and the other supplemental information the City plans to incorporate into its AFH at the start of the public participation process (or as soon as feasible after).
- (f) Provide for at least one public hearing during the development of the AFH, and provide not less than 30 calendar days to receive comments from residents.

- (g) Provide residents of the community with reasonable and timely access to local meetings, consistent with accessibility and reasonable accommodation requirements, in accordance with section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 8 as well as the Americans with Disabilities Act and implementing regulations at 28 CFR part 35 and 36, as applicable.
- (h) Publish the proposed AFH in a manner that affords its residents, units of general local government, public agencies, and other interested parties a reasonable opportunity to examine its content and to submit comments.
- (i) A summary which describes the content and purpose of the AFH, and includes a list of locations where copies of the entire propose document may be examined, will be made public by publishing a display ad in one or more newspapers of general circulation, and by making copies of the AFH available on the City of Lawrence website at https://lawrenceks.org/pds/reports_plans/.
- (j) Provide for technical assistance to groups representative of persons of low-and-moderate income that request such assistance to comment on the AFH.
- (k) Consider the comments or views of residents, whether received in writing or orally at the public hearing, in preparing the final AFH. A summary of any comments or views, and a summary of any comments or views not accepted and the reasons why, shall be attached to the final AFH.
- (l) Provide a reasonable number of free copies of the AFH to residents and groups that request a copy.
- (m) Provide a timely, substantive written response to every written resident complaint related to the AFH and any revisions of the AFH, within an established period of time (normally within 15 working days, where practicable).

LAWRENCE STRATEGIC PLAN



City of Lawrence



The strategic plan was adopted by the 2020 Lawrence City Commission.

Jennifer Ananda, Mayor
Brad Finkeldei, Vice Mayor
Stuart Boley, City Commissioner
Lisa Larsen, City Commissioner
Courtney Shipley, City Commissioner

City Manager
Craig Owens

For questions, please contact the City Manager's Office
cityhall@lawrenceks.org / 785-832-3400
Visit our website at lawrenceks.org

CONTENTS

2 Message from the City Manager

STRATEGIC PLAN FRAMEWORK

5 How We Got Here

7 Mission, Vision, Organizational Values

8 Outcomes

10 Commitments

12 Measuring Our Progress

OUTCOMES

14 Unmistakable Identity

18 Strong, Welcoming Neighborhoods

22 Safe and Secure

26 Prosperity and Economic Security

30 Connected City

34 City-Wide

39 Acknowledgments



Dear Lawrence,

We are exceedingly proud to share with you our strategic plan that will guide the next three-to-five years of work in our community. Community involvement has been an essential component since we began this process, and I hope everyone in Lawrence will see this strategic plan as something that was made for and by our community.

Born out of community engagement, interpreted and curated by its elected leaders and translated into plans of action, we were able to create a plan that outlines:

- WHY we do what we do,
- WHAT it will take for us to achieve the future we have described, and
- HOW we will accomplish our work with commitment

This is the community's plan. We want to thank everyone who participated and contributed. During our community engagement efforts, more than 3,000 community members contributed valuable personal time to collaborate in our process and make sure we heard from them. Thank you – these efforts are earnestly appreciated. I sincerely hope that everyone who participated can see a reflection of their ideas in this strategic plan and that you will work with us in making it a reality.

The work ahead will be challenging, and it will require continued listening, learning and adapting that we hope will ultimately be very rewarding as we arrive in the future we have planned and built together. The vivid vision this plan captures is ambitious, readily achievable and unique to Lawrence. As your City team and as fellow members of our community, we look forward to working together to create a community where all enjoy life and feel at home.

Sincerely,

Craig S. Owens



STRATEGIC PLAN FRAMEWORK



HOW WE GOT HERE

As work on the City's previous strategic plan neared completion in February 2020, members of the Lawrence City Commission wanted to begin a new process to create a strategic plan that would guide the following three-to-five years.

Commissioners directed staff to create a strategic plan that reflects the community's perceptions of the City today as well as its hopes for the future. Because of this, community engagement has been a core component since this strategic plan process began. In total, the City engaged in two rounds of community involvement. In the first round, Lawrence residents had a variety of opportunities to make their voice heard, with engagement opportunities that included:

- Community meetings
- Facilitated discussions with community groups
- Tabling events at local businesses and events
- Facilitated discussions with government stakeholders and employee groups
- Online feedback forum

Several themes emerged from responses during the first round of community engagement:

- **When asked about what the City does well, residents praised the quality of the City's Parks and Recreation services.** Residents also noted the City does a good job keeping its residents safe and they praised the community engagement efforts.
- **When asked what additional services the City should be providing, residents shared that they would value an expanded transit system and enhanced street and sidewalk maintenance.** The third most common response was the desire for more services to address homelessness.
- **When asked what they viewed as the top three issues facing our community, residents identified affordable housing, homelessness and development.** With development, residents expressed a concern that urban sprawl may contribute to a loss of the City's uniqueness or sense of community.
- **When asked what they wanted to stay true about Lawrence into the future, residents indicated they wanted to maintain the vibrancy of Downtown Lawrence.** Additionally, many residents shared a desire for the City to maintain a thriving arts community as well as continue to offer quality Parks & Recreation services.
- **When asked what was not true about Lawrence today that they hoped would be in the future, residents shared they would like to see more environmental programs.** Residents were also interested in more services to address homelessness and more affordable housing.





A second round of community engagement activities came during the COVID-19 pandemic and included a series of community check-in meetings held virtually via Zoom as well as another online feedback forum. These renewed engagement opportunities asked community members to reflect on the feedback received in the first round and share if they had any changes in light of recent local and national events.

The priorities and findings identified by the second round of community engagement included:

- The issues of affordable housing and homelessness, which participants believe are interrelated.
- The Lawrence economy needs to be strengthened.
- Racial equity should be addressed.

Participants were also asked to identify action items they believed the City should pursue in order to address the policy priorities. The action items that were identified include:

- Multimodal and affordable transit should be expanded.

- Promote economic development strategies to strengthen the Lawrence economy.
- Provide services to prevent homelessness and support those who are currently experiencing homelessness.
- Address the City's funding shortfalls.

Following the analysis of community engagement efforts, City Commissioners worked with staff to develop a strategic plan framework that incorporated community feedback and formed the backbone of our strategic plan.

MISSION VISION ORGANIZATIONAL VALUES

Our strategic plan outlines the process through which we will accomplish our mission and fulfill our vision for Lawrence. The mission, vision and organizational values were all adopted by the Lawrence City Commission in October 2020 as part of the strategic plan framework.

Mission

We create a community where all enjoy life and feel at home

Vision

The City of Lawrence – supporting an unmistakably vibrant community with innovative, equitable, transparent and responsible local government.

Organizational Values

Character, Competence, Courage, Collaboration, Commitment

OUTCOMES

To realize our vision for Lawrence, our strategic plan is centered on achieving these outcomes. The outcomes represent what our City is “in business to do” and what we plan to accomplish for our community.



Unmistakable Identity

Lawrence is a welcoming community, synonymous with arts, diverse culture, fun, and a quintessential downtown. City parks and community events contribute to the vibrancy experienced by all people in Lawrence.



Strong, Welcoming Neighborhoods

All people in Lawrence live in safe, functional, and aesthetically unique neighborhoods that provide opportunities to lead healthy lifestyles with access to safe and affordable housing and essential services that help them thrive.



Safe and Secure

Lawrence is a community where all people feel safe and secure and have access to trusted public and community-based safety resources.



Prosperity and Economic Security

The City of Lawrence fosters an environment that provides all people and businesses the opportunity for economic security and intentionally acknowledges, removes, and prevents barriers created by systemic and institutional injustice. Our community succeeds because of collective prosperity and a vibrant, sustainable local economy.



Connected City

The City of Lawrence has well-maintained, functional, and efficient infrastructure, facilities, and other assets. Connectivity supports accessible, sustainable methods for safely moving people and information throughout the community and the region. Investment in these assets reflects the City’s commitment to contribute to the well-being of all people.



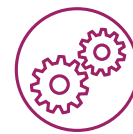
COMMITMENTS

The way in which we accomplish the work set out in this plan is as important as the outcomes. This is why our commitments are essential. With these six commitments to how we do our work, the City will ensure we're following through on our strategic plan in the right way and with excellence.



Community Engagement: Listen, share, and engage with our community to drive action and build trust in City government.

We invite and welcome all community members to collaborate and innovate with us. Through strong and equitable engagement with our community, we share and receive information about important city services and community life.



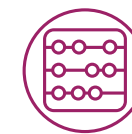
Efficient and Effective Processes: Intentional and consistent delivery of city services.

We focus on process improvement by working collaboratively to understand needs, research, adapt and develop successful solutions. Trust-worthy processes are the foundation for the delivery of city services.



Equity and Inclusion: Fair and impartial delivery of services so that no group is disadvantaged or burdened along with having inclusive representation and participation for all.

Inclusion and racial equity drive the culture of our organization and our community. When we intentionally prioritize race, it can no longer be used to predict life outcomes and outcomes are improved for all. We remove systemic barriers to reconcile historic injustices and their continued presence in our work.



Sound Fiscal Stewardship: Efficient use and sustainable management of resources that align with community priorities.

We build and maintain public trust while using our resources to achieve high value. We provide transparent, easy access to relevant, accurate data for budgeting and decision making.



Engaged and Empowered Teams: People throughout the organization are trusted, supported, and cared for as we build community.

We invest in and cultivate service to community, individual growth, team development, respect, and trust. Our very best is achieved by a diverse, engaged, collaborative, and innovative organizational culture.



Environmental Sustainability: A deep respect for our place in relationship with the planet and environment.

We consider the environmental consequences of every decision, big and small, knowing that our actions have impacts beyond our boundaries. We protect and restore our ecosystem to make it healthier and more balanced for future generations.

MEASURING OUR PROGRESS

How will we achieve these outcomes? And where do the commitments come into play? They work in tandem, step-by-step because how we do the work (our commitments) is as important as what we are working toward (our outcomes).

The City has built plans that are targeted at achieving these outcomes while maintaining our commitments. The plans are centered on progress indicators, which are specific measures that will show if our work is making a difference by moving the needle in a positive direction. By considering our commitments when creating the progress indicators, we looked at how we would accomplish each outcome.

For each progress indicator, the City set a target for what would indicate success in that area and developed strategies for achieving those targets.

These strategies are the guiding force for the work the City will be doing in the coming years. They will guide future budgets, hiring choices and more City-wide decisions to ensure we have the resources available to bring our vision for Lawrence to life.

The following pages of this document go into detail on the progress indicators and strategies for each outcome area.





UNMISTAKABLE IDENTITY



UI: UNMISTAKABLE IDENTITY

PROGRESS INDICATORS

Community Engagement

UI-1: Percent of residents who are satisfied or very satisfied with the Parks & Recreation system

UI-2: Percent of residents who are satisfied or very satisfied with the amount of arts, diverse culture and events

Efficient and Effective Processes

UI-3: Number of people who have visited or utilized a City park/trail, City recreation facility, City recreation program, Theatre Lawrence, Watkins Museum of History, Lawrence Arts Center, the eXplore Lawrence Tourism Center and/or Lawrence Public Library

UI-4: Percent of residents who have attended an event in the past year

Equity and Inclusion

UI-5: Percent of black, indigenous, and people of color (BIPOC) residents rating the community as welcoming

UI-6: Percent of residents who believe their culture is celebrated in the community (i.e. festivals, parades, events, etc.)

UI-7: Percent of scholarship need that is met for recreation programs

Sound Fiscal Stewardship

UI-8: Net City cost per visitor attending each event

UI-9: Percent of Parks & Recreation programming that is meeting the cost recovery target

UI-10: Retail sales in Downtown Lawrence

Engaged and Empowered Teams

UI-11: Employee Engagement Index for Parks & Recreation

Environmental Sustainability

UI-12: Acres of park green space per resident

UI-13: Number of events that celebrate and enhance area environmental sustainability

UI-14: Number of trees planted, removed and maintained to create a healthy tree canopy

STRATEGIES

Community Engagement

STRATEGY: Market Lawrence as a destination for parks and recreation as well as community and cultural events.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: UI-1, UI-2

STRATEGY: Enhance parks, park amenities and recreational opportunities to meet the needs of a growing city.

PROGRESS INDICATOR: UI-1

STRATEGY: Invest in green infrastructure to provide attractive entrances to the City, a sustainable urban forest and an inviting downtown business district.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: UI-1, UI-14

Efficient and Effective Processes

STRATEGY: Strengthen the network linking cultural organizations and events to increase resident awareness and participation in cultural opportunities.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: UI-3, UI-4

Equity and Inclusion

STRATEGY: Develop and support initiatives that engage underserved and under-represented communities.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: UI-5, UI-6, UI-7

STRATEGY: Provide accessible, diverse and inclusive parks and recreation programs and amenities for all ages and abilities, with a specific focus on historically marginalized communities.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: UI-5, UI-6, UI-7

Sound Fiscal Stewardship

STRATEGY: Establish a system to evaluate the impact of cultural activities on community engagement and inclusion.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: UI-8, UI-9, UI-10

STRATEGY: Ensure cost recovery targets meet the goals set in the cost recovery pyramid, and that they allow individuals at all income levels to have access to recreational services provided by the City.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: UI-9



Did you know the Lawrence Busker Festival is the longest-running street performer festival in the United States? It's also currently the largest attended busker festival nationwide.



Keeping Lawrence green! The City of Lawrence has more than 4,000 acres of parks, and our parks and recreation department plants 700-800 new trees every year.

STRATEGY: Strengthen the perception of downtown as a destination for retail shopping, dining, unique character, atmosphere, culture, art, parks and events.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: UI-10

Engaged and Empowered Teams

The Engaged and Empowered Teams progress indicator for this outcome (UI-11) is addressed in the City-Wide strategies (page 37).

Environmental Sustainability

STRATEGY: Acquire, identify and develop park properties to assure adequate open space and recreational opportunities are available in all areas of the City.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: UI-12

STRATEGY: Increase educational classes, public events and celebrations that emphasize preservation of the environment.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: UI-13

STRATEGY: Manage natural resources in the community to assure trees are planted and maintained in accordance with the Street Tree Program.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: UI-14



In 2019, TripAdvisor named Downtown Lawrence as the #1 tourist destination in Kansas!

At one electronics recycling event hosted by the Lawrence-Douglas County Sustainability Office, they collected nearly 80,000 pounds of electronics!

For more than 40 years, Lawrence has earned the designation of being a Tree City USA.



STRONG, WELCOMING NEIGHBORHOODS



PROGRESS INDICATORS

Community Engagement

SWN-1: Percent of residents who perceive the City as a good or very good place to live

Efficient and Effective Processes

There are no Efficient and Effective Processes progress indicators for this outcome.

Equity and Inclusion

SWN-2: Percent of residential units within a half mile of City green space

SWN-3: Percent of residential units within a half mile of a walking/biking trail

SWN-4: Percent of residential units within a half mile of a school or library

SWN-5: Percent of households that are experiencing housing stress (spending more than 30% of their income on housing)

SWN-6: Point-in-time count of people experiencing homelessness

Sound Fiscal Stewardship

SWN-7: Affordable Housing Sales Tax dollars invested divided by unit investments

SWN-8: Infrastructure cost per new residential unit

SWN-9: Cost per capita of solid waste collected

Engaged and Empowered Teams

SWN-10: Employee Engagement Index for Planning & Development Services

SWN-11: Employee Engagement Index for Solid Waste

Environmental Sustainability

SWN-12: Acres per resident of public land used for environmentally sustainable uses (food production, native landscaping, monarch waystations, green infrastructure, etc.)

SWN-13: Connectivity of healthy food providers by transit, bike routes or sidewalks

SWN-14: Percent of residential, commercial and industrial units (all construction) above or at energy code

STRATEGIES

Community Engagement

STRATEGY: Improve the relationship of the Planning & Development Services department and the community at-large.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: SWN-1, SWN-10

Efficient and Effective Processes

There are no Efficient and Effective Processes strategies for this outcome.

Equity and Inclusion

STRATEGY: Ensure equitable access and continue to improve parks, recreation opportunities, open spaces and trails within the community.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: SWN-2, SWN-3

STRATEGY: Identify new and unused residential zoning areas for new housing units within one-half mile of schools or libraries.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: SWN-4

STRATEGY: Create more ownership options for low- and moderate-income renters who want to become owners by increasing the supply of affordable housing options.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: SWN-5

STRATEGY: Create lasting solutions to connect people to housing to make homelessness a rare, brief and one-time experience.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: SWN-6

Sound Fiscal Stewardship

STRATEGY: Increase affordable housing opportunities by investing in underutilized properties, developing innovative partnerships and identifying additional funding sources.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: SWN-7

STRATEGY: Review and improve subdivision regulations and encourage larger developments to foster greater economies of scale.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: SWN-8

STRATEGY: Review and benchmark solid waste routes and service levels to improve system efficiencies.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: SWN-9



There are more than **85 MILES** of trails for walkers, runners, bicycle riders and more to use throughout Lawrence.



From 2013 to 2018, the number of housing units in Lawrence grew by **7%**.



Split down the middle! According to 2019 Census data, **55.1%** of homes in Lawrence are rentals and **44.9%** are owner-occupied.

Engaged and Empowered Teams

The Engaged and Empowered Teams progress indicators for this outcome (SWN-10 and SWN-11) are addressed in the City-Wide strategies (page 37).

Environmental Sustainability

STRATEGY: Use public land following available best practices for food production, urban forestry, native landscaping and pollinator habitats.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: SWN-12

STRATEGY: Integrate green infrastructure best practices into public projects.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: SWN-12

STRATEGY: Improve multimodal transportation options when traveling to priority destinations.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: SWN-13

STRATEGY: Identify energy efficiency opportunities for residential, industrial and commercial buildings.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: SWN-14



In addition to residential trash service, the City of Lawrence offers curbside single-stream recycling and yard waste collection.



Through our Common Ground program, the City leases under-utilized properties to residents for free with one rule: Grow food! The program is celebrating its 10th season in 2021!

DEFINITION: Multimodal transportation describes all types or modes of transportation, including walking/wheeling, bicycling, driving or riding the bus.



SAFE AND SECURE



SaS: SAFE AND SECURE

PROGRESS INDICATORS

Community Engagement

SaS-1: Percent of residents who perceive Lawrence as safe or very safe

Efficient and Effective Processes

SaS-2: Part 1 crimes per 1,000 residents

SaS-3: Percent of fires contained to their room of origin

SaS-4: Percent of cardiac arrest patients with pulsatile rhythms upon arrival to a hospital

SaS-5: Number of responses to a mental health crisis per 1,000 residents

Equity and Inclusion

SaS-6: Variance of satisfaction with perceptions of safety by race, gender, education and income

SaS-7: Number of Child Protective Services reported incidents to the Kansas Department for Children and Families for Douglas County per 1,000 residents

SaS-8: Percent of residents rating trust in emergency services departments as satisfied or very satisfied

SaS-9: Sexual and domestic violence per 1,000 residents

Sound Fiscal Stewardship

SaS-10: Expenditure per 1,000 residents for Police and Fire/Emergency Medical Services

Engaged and Empowered Teams

SaS-11: Employee Engagement Index for Police

SaS-12: Employee Engagement Index for Fire Medical

SaS-13: Percent of Law Enforcement Officers meeting or exceeding 80 hours of annual training

SaS-14: Percent of Firefighters meeting or exceeding 228 hours of firefighter training

Environmental Sustainability

There are no Environmental Sustainability progress indicators for this outcome.

STRATEGIES

Community Engagement

STRATEGY: Use community empowerment and education to eliminate, reduce and respond to events, trends and activities that pose the greatest threat to safety and security.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: SaS-2, SaS-3, SaS-4, SaS-9

STRATEGY: Enhance partnerships and programs community-wide to protect and enhance public health, including physical, behavioral and mental health.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: SaS-2, SaS-5

STRATEGY: Provide community education and engagement on support services before, during and after traumatic events.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: SaS-1, SaS-8

STRATEGY: Enhance our partnerships with community organizations and governmental agencies to 1) reduce instances of sexual and domestic violence incidents and 2) respond to and assist victims through their recovery.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: SaS-2, SaS-9

Efficient and Effective Processes

STRATEGY: Promote prevention information and provide rapid and skilled emergency response to control the spread of fire.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: SaS-3, SaS-13, SaS-14

STRATEGY: Provide rapid and skilled emergency response to cardiac arrest events.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: SaS-4, SaS-13, SaS-14

STRATEGY: Provide rapid, skilled and appropriate response to Part 1 offenses, domestic violence and other serious, time-critical incidents.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: SaS-5, SaS-9, SaS-13, SaS-14

Equity and Inclusion

STRATEGY: Establish a baseline, identify gaps and develop activities to improve health impacts to all marginalized identities within the community. Prepare and provide community-based education and solutions based upon the gathered data.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: SaS-6, SaS-7, SaS-9

The smartphone app MyStrength is available for free to all Douglas County residents. This 24/7 resource offers a variety of programs, including mindfulness and meditation, improving sleep, reducing stress, controlling anxiety, managing depression, balancing intense emotions, facing racism and discrimination, and more.



Over the past three years, Lawrence-Douglas County Fire Medical has responded to an average of 44.33 structure fires annually in the City of Lawrence and 215.67 cardiac arrests annually in Lawrence and Douglas County.

STRATEGY: Enhance or establish partnerships and collaboration with existing community organizations, governmental agencies, healthcare providers and schools with a focus on increasing awareness of and access to resources that will impact trends and reduce repeated incidents.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: SaS-5, SaS-6, SaS-7, SaS-9

STRATEGY: Train and equip personnel to effectively respond to and support the investigation of incidents involving a child in need of care (CINC) or other incidents falling under the jurisdiction of the Kansas Department for Children and Families.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: SaS-7, SaS-9, SaS-13

Sound Fiscal Stewardship

STRATEGY: Develop a strong, reliable and integrated system of volunteer and community resources.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: SaS-8, SaS-10

STRATEGY: Reduce redundancy with other safety agencies, City departments and community resources.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: SaS-10

STRATEGY: Maximize use of civilian capabilities to make deployment of specialized and highly technical personnel more efficient.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: SaS-8, SaS-10, SaS-11, SaS-12

Engaged and Empowered Teams

STRATEGY: Train and equip personnel to skillfully support mental, behavioral, and physical well-being of community members.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: SaS-5, SaS-13, SaS-14

STRATEGY: Train and equip personnel to effectively respond to and investigate incidents related to Part I offenses.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: SaS-2, SaS-9, SaS-11, SaS-12, SaS-13

STRATEGY: Train and equip personnel to effectively respond to and investigate incidents involving sexual and domestic violence.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: SaS-2, SaS-9, SaS-11, SaS-12, SaS-13

Environmental Sustainability

STRATEGY: Evaluate public safety processes for opportunities to enhance environmental management practices.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: SaS-1, SaS-8, SaS-10



In 2020, Lawrence-Douglas County Fire Medical provided 56,239 hours of department training.



In 2020, the Lawrence Kansas Police Department moved into their facility at 5100 Overland Drive.



PROSPERITY AND ECONOMIC SECURITY



PROGRESS INDICATORS

Community Engagement

PES-1: Percent of businesses rating Lawrence as a good or excellent place to do business

PES-2: Percent of residents rating Lawrence as a good or excellent place to work

Efficient and Effective Processes

PES-3: Target industry employment growth (target industries: creative and professional services; research and biomedical; computers, electronics and information technology; advanced materials and green manufacturing)

PES-4: Average calendar days from application to issuance for development permits for commercial development

Equity and Inclusion

PES-5: Women/minority business ownership rate

PES-6: Variance of median income by race

PES-7: Area median income

Sound Fiscal Stewardship

PES-8: Five-year rolling average of the total commercial building permit value

PES-9: Percent of private dollars leveraged to City dollars

Engaged and Empowered Teams

There are no Engaged and Empowered Teams progress indicators for this outcome.

Environmental Sustainability

PES-10: Percent of development that is infill

STRATEGIES

Community Engagement

STRATEGY: Establish Lawrence as the most business friendly community in the region.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: PES-1, PES-4

STRATEGY: Make existing businesses a priority, providing robust support for business retention and expansion.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: PES-1

STRATEGY: Provide resources and support for small and medium-sized businesses to grow and expand.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: PES-1, PES-3, PES-5

STRATEGY: Create programs that recover, sustain and grow the arts and entertainment community.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: PES-1, PES-2, PES-6

STRATEGY: Enhance childcare options at all price levels.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: PES-2

STRATEGY: Increase and focus resources to generate entrepreneurial and tech-related company growth.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: PES-2, PES-3, PES-7

Efficient and Effective Processes

STRATEGY: Enhance and streamline permitting processes and development codes.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: PES-4

Equity and Inclusion

STRATEGY: Ensure greater economic opportunities amongst historically marginalized populations, communities and businesses.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: PES-5, PES-6, PES-7



In a 2020 community survey, **57%** of respondents said they would consider Lawrence a business-friendly community while **43%** said they would not.

There are **seven** self-employed workers for every **100** residents in Lawrence.



According to a 2017 study, the arts and culture industry created more than **\$30,760,000** in total spending in Lawrence, which accounted for more than **1,000** full-time jobs and **\$1,255,000** in local government revenue.

Sound Fiscal Stewardship

STRATEGY: Attract private development partners based on community plan objectives and goals.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: PES-3, PES-8, PES-9

STRATEGY: Create new incentives that are targeted at businesses and industries that provide pathways to economic success for the employees, the company and the community.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: PES-1, PES-2, PES-3, PES-5, PES-9

Engaged and Empowered Teams

There are no Engaged and Empowered Teams strategies for this outcome.

Environmental Sustainability

STRATEGY: Utilize infill development to enhance the local food system and related businesses.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: PES-10

STRATEGY: Establish sustainability initiatives for infill development and explore related research and technology partnerships, including smart investments.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: PES-10



Currently being constructed in Lawrence, the Pretzels Inc. plant at 23rd & O'Connell is the **third largest** economic development project underway in Kansas in 2021. The project has **\$88 million** in total investment.

DEFINITION: Infill Developments is the process of developing vacant or under-used parcels within existing urban areas that are already largely developed.



CONNECTED CITY

CC: CONNECTED CITY

PROGRESS INDICATORS

Community Engagement

CC-1: Percent of residents satisfied or very satisfied with the condition of major city streets

CC-2: Percent of residents satisfied or very satisfied with their transportation experiences (driving, walking/wheeling, biking, riding the bus, etc.)

Efficient and Effective Processes

CC-3: Months per year the City is in compliance with minimum water and wastewater discharge standards

CC-4: Percent of goals met for reliability of water, wastewater, transit, fleet, traffic signals, information technology systems, the Pavement Condition Index and the Fire Medical and Police departments

Equity and Inclusion

CC-5: Percent of sidewalks and shared use paths in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and deflection minimum standards

CC-6: Percent of residential units in the Environmental Justice Zone within a quarter mile of a transit stop or on-demand transit zone

Sound Fiscal Stewardship

CC-7: Cost per gallon of clean and wastewater treated

CC-8: Cost per lane mile (including street maintenance and reconstruction costs)

CC-9: Cost per passenger trip on Lawrence Transit

Engaged and Empowered Teams

CC-10: Employee Engagement Index for Municipal Services & Operations (except Solid Waste)

Environmental Sustainability

CC-11: Percent of trips not taken in automobile (driven-alone)

CC-12: Percent of City-used energy (electric, natural gas, fuel) that is renewable

CC-13: Miles of trails

CC-14: Number of public infrastructure projects that account for climate adaptation



STRATEGIES

Community Engagement

STRATEGY: Invest in multimodal infrastructure and services to improve mobility, safety and connectivity.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: CC-1, CC-2, CC-5, CC-6, CC-13, SWN-3, SWN-13

Efficient and Effective Processes

STRATEGY: Enhance the City’s performance management system to track accountability, improve transparency and streamline operations.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: CC-3, CC-4, CC-7, CC-8

STRATEGY: Prioritize and enhance timely, accurate, reliable, accessible and transparent information, processes and services to ensure a Connected City.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: CC-2, CC-4,

STRATEGY: Establish a technology strategy and support connectivity through interdepartmental and external stakeholder collaboration.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: CC-4, CC-12

Equity and Inclusion

STRATEGY: Update and implement the American with Disabilities Act (ADA) Transition Plan to reduce barriers to access.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: CC-5

STRATEGY: Improve multimodal connectivity with an emphasis on pedestrian and bicycle demand and transportation for disadvantaged populations.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: CC-2, CC-5, CC-6, CC-13



Lawrence Transit and the University of Kansas have nearly 400 bus stops throughout the City and university campus.



Once completed, the Lawrence Loop will be a continuous 22-mile loop encircling the City of Lawrence. Currently, just under 18 miles are completed.

Sound Fiscal Stewardship

STRATEGY: Institute an asset management framework to achieve the desired level of service expectations for infrastructure and services.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: CC-4, CC-7, CC-8

STRATEGY: Follow the implementation schedule for infrastructure improvements identified in the City’s Integrated Plan to achieve clean water and human health goals while addressing aging infrastructure, climate change and competing priorities for funding.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: CC-3, CC-4, CC-7, CC-14

STRATEGY: Maximize ridership through Lawrence Transit route redesign and improved access, comfort and convenience for all riders.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: CC-2, CC-6, CC-9, CC-11

Engaged and Empowered Teams

The Engaged and Empowered Teams progress indicator for this outcome (CC-10) is addressed in the City-Wide strategies (page 37).

Environmental Sustainability

STRATEGY: Reduce energy consumption by the City of Lawrence.

PROGRESS INDICATOR: CC-12

STRATEGY: Utilize a green rating system for infrastructure projects.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: CC-14

STRATEGY: Enhance transportation options and choices to minimize adverse social, economic and environmental impacts created by transportation.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: CC-2, CC-11, CC-13

STRATEGY: Establish land use policies and codes that minimize the need to walk or bike more than 15 minutes for basic needs such as groceries, medicine, general merchandise, schools and transit.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: CC-2, CC-6, CC-11, CC-13

Did you know: An average of two million gallons of water go through the Wakarusa Wastewater Treatment Plant every day!



Approximately 3.6% of Lawrence residents use public transportation to get to work.

In March 2020, the City Commission set a goal of the City using 100% clean, renewable energy by 2035.



CITY-WIDE

These City-Wide progress indicators and strategies are designed to generate progress throughout the entire organization and all outcome areas (rather than addressing a specific outcome).



CW: CITY-WIDE

PROGRESS INDICATORS

Community Engagement

CW-1: Percent of residents who are satisfied or very satisfied with the access, availability and timeliness of information

CW-2: Of residents who have engaged with a City department in the past year, the percent who were satisfied with the overall quality of service provided

CW-3: Percent of City projects that follow the community engagement plan

Efficient and Effective Processes

CW-4: Number of processes that are evaluated and improved every year

Equity and Inclusion

CW-5: Overall Municipal Equality Index score

Sound Fiscal Stewardship

There are no City-Wide Sound Fiscal Stewardship progress indicators.

Engaged and Empowered Teams

CW-6: Overall Employee Engagement Index

CW-7: Employee Engagement Index for internal service departments

CW-8: Percent of employees who are satisfied with their jobs

Environmental Sustainability

There are no City-Wide Environmental Sustainability progress indicators.

STRATEGIES

Community Engagement

STRATEGY: Create and implement a City-Wide community engagement plan.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: CW-1, CW-2, CW-3

STRATEGY: Implement a City-Wide customer relations management software system.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: CW-2

Efficient and Effective Processes

STRATEGY: Develop and implement performance improvement capacity to enhance processes and reduce frustration.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: CW-4

Equity and Inclusion

STRATEGY: Improve diversity-focused hiring, recruitment, promotion and outreach efforts so that the City workforce reflects the community we serve.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: CW-5, CW-6

STRATEGY: Utilize the Human Rights Campaign Municipal Equality Index (MEI) scorecard as guidance to advance equity.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: CW-5

STRATEGY: Identify and implement best practices for advancing diversity, equity and inclusion throughout City government and with external stakeholders.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: CW-5

Sound Fiscal Stewardship

There are no City-Wide Sound Fiscal Stewardship strategies.



The City of Lawrence has adopted IAP2—International Association of Public Participation—standards for community engagement. This means our engagement efforts are goal-driven, values-based and decision-oriented.



The City of Lawrence was designated an “All-Star City” in the Human Rights Campaign’s 2020 Municipal Equality Index for earning a score of 98 out of 100. The index assesses each city on criteria covering city-wide non-discrimination protections, policies for municipal employees, city services, law enforcement and city leadership’s relationship on LGBTQ equality.

Engaged and Empowered Teams

STRATEGY: Develop, refine and promote activities related to employee career development and succession planning.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: CW-6, CW-7, CW-8, UI-11, SWN-10, SWN-11, SaS-11, SaS-12, CC-10

STRATEGY: Provide safe environments and programs that promote and encourage the physical, mental and emotional wellbeing of City employees.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: CW-6, CW-7, CW-8, UI-11, SWN-10, SWN-11, SaS-11, SaS-12, CC-10

STRATEGY: Compensate and reward employees so they can focus on complex and long-term outcomes that serve our community.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: CW-6, CW-7, CW-8, UI-11, SWN-10, SWN-11, SaS-11, SaS-12, CC-10

STRATEGY: Build trust throughout all levels of the organization by encouraging feedback and creating open, two-way communication.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: CW-6, CW-7, CW-8, UI-11, SWN-10, SWN-11, SaS-11, SaS-12, CC-10

STRATEGY: Recognize our successes through open appreciation.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: CW-6, CW-7, CW-8, UI-11, SWN-10, SWN-11, SaS-11, SaS-12, CC-10

STRATEGY: Create a welcoming environment with space for autonomy, innovation and continuous improvement where all members of the organization can discover their purpose.

PROGRESS INDICATORS: CW-6, CW-7, CW-8, UI-11, SWN-10, SWN-11, SaS-11, SaS-12, CC-10

Environmental Sustainability

There are no City-Wide Environmental Sustainability strategies.

UI: UNMISTAKABLE IDENTITY

SWN: STRONG, WELCOMING NEIGHBORHOODS

SaS: SAFE AND SECURE

PES: PROSPERITY AND ECONOMIC SECURITY

CC: CONNECTED CITY

CW: CITY-WIDE



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The City of Lawrence strategic plan reflects our community, and it would not have been possible without the support of community organizations and residents who took the time to tell us what they envisioned for our future. Our thanks are given to the following organizations; some allowed us to host facilitated discussions with their organization, some allowed us to table at heavily trafficked areas, and some displayed our flyer for the public. All of these efforts made a difference. Thank you.

1900 Barker Bakery
Aimee's Coffee House
Amyx Barber Shop
Arts Roundtable
Bioscience & Technology Business Center Board and Staff
Boys and Girls Club of Lawrence
Brook Creek Neighborhood Association
Centennial Neighborhood Association
City of Lawrence Employee Relation Council
City of Lawrence Staff
Dan's Barber Shop
DARE (drop in and rest) Center Guests and Volunteers
Downtown Lawrence, Inc.
East Lawrence Neighborhood Association
eXplore Lawrence Board
Family Promise
First Baptist Church
First United Methodist Men's Meeting
Free State High School students
Fuzzy's Taco Shop
Gould Evans
Haskell Indian Nations University
Islamic Center of Lawrence
Jayhawk Breakfast Rotary Club
J&S Coffee
Kansas Women's Environmental Network
Kansas Works Job Center
Kiwanis Club
Lawrence Area Neighborhoods
Lawrence Arts Center Board of Directors and Staff
Lawrence Board of Realtors
Lawrence Breakfast Optimist Club
Lawrence Central Rotary
Lawrence Chamber of Commerce
Lawrence College and Career Center
Lawrence Community Shelter Guests and Staff

Lawrence Cultural Arts Commission
Lawrence Ecological Teams United in Sustainability
Lawrence Homebuilders
Lawrence Interfaith Alliance
Lawrence Landlords Coalition
Lawrence Lions Club
Lawrence Public Library
Lawrence Public Schools
Lawrence Rotary Club
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
(Lawrence Chapter)
Nerd Nite
New Generation Society
Pet World
Phoenix Gallery
Plymouth Congregational Church
Senior Resource Center
S&S Coffee
Sierra Club
Signs of Life
Sunrise Project
Sustainability Action Network
The Merc
The Dwayne Peaslee Technical Training Center
United Way
University of Kansas
University of Kansas School of Architecture & Design
University of Kansas School of the Arts
University of Kansas School of Engineering
University of Kansas School of Public Affairs and Administration
University of Kansas Student Housing Association
USD 497 Student Advisory Group
Willow Domestic Violence Center
Wonder Fair
Z's Divine Espresso

Special thanks to the members of Team Lawrence who contributed to this plan, including our City Commissioners and City staff who shared their time and energy throughout its creation. Additionally, the City formed a *Lawrence Listens Team* that consisted of City employees trained to facilitate community meetings and collect feedback for the strategic plan. The *Lawrence Listens Team* included:

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Aliza Bidinger | Katherine Weik |
| Amber Rhoden | Keenan Hamilton |
| Amy Chavez | Kevin Fussell |
| Andrea Repinsky | Kevyn Gero |
| Angela Johnson | Kyle Kobe |
| Amy Rhodes | Leah Morris |
| Bobbie Walthall | Lori Ridenour |
| Bradly Karr | Lucas Mortensen |
| Brandon McGuire | Maureen Brady |
| Brandon Thorngate | McKenzi Ezell |
| Britt Crum-Cano | Melinda Harger |
| Casey Toomay | Meredith Falkenstien |
| Chris Owens | Michelle Ferguson |
| Courtney Shanks | Patrick S. Compton |
| Craig Owens | Penny Holler |
| Danielle Buschkoetter | Porter Arneill |
| Diane Stoddard | Rachel Palmer-Reeb |
| Evan Korynta | Rebecca Campbell |
| Frank Demby | Rebecca Coffman |
| Gabriel Chavez | Roger Steinbrock |
| Jasmin Moore | Sarah Graves |
| Jay Lovett | Sherri Riedemann |
| Jenny O'Brien | Steven Hallstrom |
| Joseph Hardy | Thomas Fagan |
| Josephine Gonzalez | Trevor Flynn |
| Josh Carson | Tyler Tuckness |
| Josh Toevs | |

Photo credit
Thanks and acknowledgment to Drone Lawrence, Jeff Burkhead and Hunter Young for the contribution of some of the photos included in this document.





City of Lawrence

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Increase Affordable Housing Stock	2023	2027	Affordable Housing	City of Lawrence	Equity and Inclusion Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$450,000 HOME: \$817,042	Rental units constructed: 5 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 5 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Added: 17 Household Housing Unit
2	Maintain current affordable housing stock	2023	2027	Affordable Housing	City of Lawrence	Equity and Inclusion Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$1,250,000 HOME: \$0	Rental units rehabilitated: 5 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 75 Household Housing Unit
3	Provide homebuyer assistance	2023	2027	Affordable Housing	City of Lawrence	Equity and Inclusion Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$100,000 HOME: \$200,000	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 15 Households Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	Public facility improvements	2023	2027	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	City of Lawrence	Equity and Inclusion Affordable Housing Supportive Housing Emergency Shelter and homeless services Public Infrastructure	CDBG: \$856,444 HOME: \$0	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 25000 Persons Assisted
5	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	2023	2027	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless	City of Lawrence	Equity and Inclusion Affordable Housing Supportive Housing	CDBG: \$0 HOME: \$1,290,000	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 100 Households Assisted
6	Delivery of public services	2023	2027	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	City of Lawrence	Equity and Inclusion Affordable Housing Supportive Housing Systems Emergency Shelter and homeless services	CDBG: \$532,255 HOME: \$0	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 175 Persons Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 220 Persons Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 325 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
7	Administration	2023	2027	Administration	City of Lawrence	Equity and Inclusion Affordable Housing Supportive Housing Systems Emergency Shelter and homeless services Public Infrastructure	CDBG: \$709,674 HOME: \$253,004	Other: 1 Other
8	Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing	2023	2027	Affordable Housing Public Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	City of Lawrence	Equity and Inclusion Affordable Housing Supportive Housing	CDBG: \$0 HOME: \$0	Other: 1 Other



City of Lawrence

AFFORDABLE HOUSING ADVISORY BOARD 2022 ANNUAL REPORT



CONTENTS

2022 Affordable Housing Advisory Board Members	3
About the Affordable Housing Advisory Board	4
Summary of 2022 Board Activities	5
2022 AHAB Elections and Appointments	5
Affordable Housing Trust Fund Awards	5
HOME Awards	7
Total 2022 HOME Fund Awards:	7
Annual Retreat	8
Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) Request	8
Source of Income Nondiscrimination	8
Goals	10
2022 Projects	15
Financial Transactions	21
Acronyms	22



2022 AFFORDABLE HOUSING ADVISORY BOARD MEMBERS

Monte Soukup,
Chair,
Justice Matters Rep

Edith Guffey,
Vice-Chair,
City at Large Rep

Thomas Allen,
City at Large Rep

Rebecca Buford,
Tenants to
Homeowners Rep

Ron Gaches,
Chamber of
Commerce Rep

Christina Gentry,
Subsidized
Housing Rep

Thomas Howe,
Board of Realtors Rep

Dana Ortiz,
Lawrence Family
Promise Rep

Shannon Oury,
Lawrence Douglas
County Housing
Authority Rep

Shannon Reid,
Douglas County Rep

Sarah Waters,
KU Rep

Erika Zimmerman,
Lawrence Habitat for
Humanity Rep

Staff Liaison: Lea Roselyn, Affordable Housing Administrator

Housing Initiatives Division AHAB Staff team:

- Jeff Crick, Director, Planning and Development Services
- Brad Karr, Community Development Analyst
- Diane Stoddard, Assistant City Manager
- Danelle Walters, Community Development Manager



ABOUT THE AFFORDABLE HOUSING ADVISORY BOARD

Mission

The mission of the Affordable Housing Advisory Board is to make recommendations to the City Commission on ways everyone in Lawrence has access to safe, quality, affordable housing and the supportive services necessary to maintain independent living with dignity.

Vision

Opportunities for affordable housing and supportive services for everyone in Lawrence.

Purpose

The purpose of the Affordable Housing Advisory Board is to advise the Governing Body of the City of Lawrence, Kansas, regarding issues affecting affordable housing and supportive services in the community. The Board is also charged with making recommendations to the Governing Body regarding the expenditure of money from the Affordable Housing Trust Fund, in order to support the acquisition, rehabilitation, and development of affordable housing and supportive services in the community, and regarding the cultivation and maintenance of steady and various streams of income to fund the Affordable Housing Trust Fund.

Annual Report Background

Pursuant to [Chapter 1, Article 18](#) of the code of the City of Lawrence, KS, the Affordable Housing Advisory Board (AHAB), “shall make annual reports to the Governing Body, no later than March 1 of each year, recounting board activities of the preceding calendar year. Such report shall, at a minimum, disclose all financial transactions involving monies raised and received by the board, including gifts and donations, and all projects which the board recommended and for which the Governing Body approved expenditures of money from the Affordable Housing Trust Fund. The annual report shall be filed with the City Clerk.” For more information about the Affordable Housing Advisory Board, go to <https://lawrenceks.org/pds/affordable-housing>



SUMMARY OF 2022 BOARD ACTIVITIES

2022 AHAB Elections and Appointments

In January of 2022 the Affordable Housing Advisory Board (AHAB) reelected the Board Chair and Vice-Chair. Monte Soukup, Justice Matters AHAB representative, was unanimously reelected as Board Chair. Edith Guffey, member at large, was unanimously reelected as Vice Chair.

In April of 2022, Trent Santee was appointed by the Mayor to serve as the Home Builders Representative to the AHAB.

At their July 11, 2022 meeting, the AHAB elected Trent Santee to serve as the Affordable Housing Advisory Board representative on the Land Development Code Update Steering Committee.

Affordable Housing Trust Fund Awards

2022 Awards

In December of 2021 the AHAB provided recommendations for 2022 Affordable Housing Trust Fund grant awards. The AHAB received and reviewed the following six applications, for \$1,350,000 in funding requests:

2022 Applications (In cycle)

APPLICANT	PROJECT	REQUESTED
Tenants to Homeowners	Michigan Six	\$400,000
Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority	New Horizon	\$50,000
Independence, Inc.	Accessible Housing Program	\$50,000
Housing Stabilization Collaborative	Housing Stabilization Collaborative	\$500,000
Lawrence Habitat for Humanity	Critical System Repair	\$50,000
Salb Construction	Going South Subdivision	\$300,000



The AHAB recommended the following awards, which were approved by the City Commission on December 21, 2021:

AGENCY	PROJECT	AWARD
Tenants to Homeowners	Michigan Six	\$400,000
Lawrence Douglas County Housing Authority	New Horizon	\$50,000
Independence, Inc.	Accessible Housing Program	\$50,000
Housing Stabilization Collaborative	Housing Stabilization Collaborative	\$300,000
Lawrence Habitat for Humanity	Critical System Repair	\$50,000

At their February 14, 2022 meeting the AHAB reviewed and deliberated a \$200,000 out of cycle funding request from Tenants to Homeowners for the development of seven new permanently affordable single family units. The AHAB recommended full funding for the project. The City Commission approved the award of \$200,000 at their March 1, 2022 meeting.

At their July 11, 2022 meeting the AHAB reviewed and deliberated a \$550,000 out of cycle request from Tony Krsnich for the development of 48 new multifamily units with a 30 year affordability period. The AHAB recommended the applicant resubmit the application during the 2022 Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) application period. The 2023 NOFO was released the following week, July 20, and began the open application period for the 2023 grant cycle.

All 2022 AHTF Supported Projects:

AGENCY	PROJECT	AWARD
Tenants to Homeowners	Michigan Six – 6 new affordable single family units	\$400,000
Tenants to Homeowners	Harper Seven – 7 new affordable single family units	\$200,000
Lawrence Douglas County Housing Authority	New Horizon –Housing voucher and supports	\$50,000
Independence, Inc.	Accessible Housing Program – Home accessibility modifications	\$50,000



Housing Stabilization Collaborative	Housing Stabilization Collaborative – Rental Assistance & Landlord Mediation	\$300,000
Lawrence Habitat for Humanity	Critical System Repair – Home repair for low-income home owners	\$50,000

Total 2022 Affordable Housing Trust Fund awards: \$1,050,000

HOME Awards

At their March 14, 2022 meeting, the AHAB provided recommendations for 2022 HOME Investment Partnerships awards. The AHAB received and reviewed the following eight (4) applications, for \$489,900 in funding requests:

APPLICANT	PROJECT	REQUEST
Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority	Homeless Transitional Housing Program	\$300,000
Tenants to Homeowners, Inc.	First-Time Homebuyer Program	\$100,000
Tenants to Homeowners, Inc.	CHDO Set-Aside Project Funds	\$67,500
Tenants to Homeowners, Inc.	CHDO Operating Funds	\$22,500

The AHAB deliberated and made the following recommendations for funding, which were awarded by the City Commission in March 2022:

APPLICANT	PROJECT	AWARD
Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority	Homeless Transitional Housing Program	\$240,000
Tenants to Homeowners, Inc.	First-Time Homebuyer Program	\$75,000
Tenants to Homeowners, Inc.	CHDO Set-Aside Project Funds	\$67,500
Tenants to Homeowners, Inc.	CHDO Operating Funds	\$22,500

Total 2022 HOME Fund Awards: \$405,000



Annual Retreat

On May 09, 2022 the AHAB held a half day retreat. The agenda items included a review of progress on 5-year goals, goal prioritization for the 2022 Affordable Housing Trust Fund (AHTF) grant cycle, and approval of the 2022 Notice of Funding Opportunity, review matrix, and application. The AHAB identified new affordable housing development as the primary priority for funding.

Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) Request

At their March 14, 2022 meeting, the Affordable Housing Advisory Board (AHAB) moved to recommend that the City of Lawrence set aside \$500,000 in capital improvement funds to be used exclusively in support of affordable housing projects. The CIP request was approved for an AHAB project, with funding beginning 2024. The AHAB will present recommendations for the CIP project in 2023.

Source of Income Nondiscrimination

In December of 2020 the AHAB began research and discussions on a local Source of Income Nondiscrimination ordinance, in response to the growing concern of housing vouchers not being accepted as a form of payment to access affordable housing. The AHAB reviewed and discussed legal parameters of a local ordinance as [outlined by the City Attorney's Office](#), and heard presentations from the Live Well Sexual Assault Prevention Housing subgroup to learn peer city local source of income nondiscrimination ordinances and local data on voucher acceptance and rental availability. The AHAB advanced a local source of income nondiscrimination policy

Housing is generally defined as affordable when the occupant(s) are paying no more than 30 percent of their income for gross housing costs, including utilities.

In 2016, the Affordable Housing Advisory Board following standards to define Affordable Housing for City of Lawrence Affordable Housing Trust Funds:

Affordable Rental Housing:

Housing units with monthly rent and utilities not exceeding 110% of the HUD defined Fair Market Rent, as determined yearly by the Lawrence Douglas County Housing Authority.

Affordable Ownership Housing:

Housing units for those earning up to 80% of the Area Median Family Income, as established yearly by HUD for the Lawrence, KS MSA.

Affordable Housing:

Housing for which the monthly housing costs are no more than 30 percent of income, for those at 30-60% AMI occupant(s) pays no more than 30 percent of their income for gross housing costs, including utilities.



through a recommendation to the City of Lawrence Human Relations Commission (HRC).

In 2022 the HRC formed a subcommittee to work on developing recommendations for updates of Chapter 10 and Article 13. AHAB member Christina Gentry and staff liaison Lea Roselyn participated as committee members.

At their September 12, 2022 meeting, the AHAB received a presentation on updates to City of Lawrence Chapter 10 and Article 13, which includes protection from housing discrimination based on source of income, and considered a [letter of support](#) for the changes to the City Commission from the Affordable Housing Advisory Board. At their October 27, 2022 meeting, the AHAB moved to submit a Letter of Support to the City Commission from the Affordable Housing Advisory Board for the changes proposed by the HRC to Chapter 10 and Article 13.

On December 13, 2022 the City Commission [considered amending City Code Chapter 10, Article 1, Sections 10-101, 10-102, and 10-111](#), to provide equal opportunity to obtain housing regardless of source of income or status as a survivor of domestic violence, sexual assault, human trafficking or stalking. The Commission also received a presentation on additional policy recommendations from the Human Relations Commission. AHAB member Christina Gentry and AHAB Chair Monte Soukup both provided public comment in support of the amendments. The City Commission approved the Ordinance amendments to include source of income discrimination protection in February 2023.



GOALS

In 2019, the board established a set of both ongoing and short-term goals, based on the results from the August 2018 [Housing Market Analysis](#). In 2022, the board continued their work towards achieving these goals.

ONGOING GOAL 1:



For the Affordable Housing Advisory Board to advocate or build community support for increased CIP funding, and other funding sources, during City budget process for 2019 and beyond (create and develop partnerships with various community organizations).

PROGRESS:

In March 2022, the Affordable Housing Advisory Board (AHAB) requested that the City of Lawrence set aside \$500,000 in capital improvement funds to be used exclusively in support of affordable housing projects. The CIP request submitted on behalf of the AHAB was approved for an AHAB project, with funding beginning 2024. An additional affordable housing CIP item was also adopted in 2022, for \$1,410,000.

The board also continued to provide outreach and work with community organizations including Justice Matters, the Live Well Coalition, the Housing Stabilization Collaborative, Lawrence Renters Together, the Community Health Plan Affordable Housing Group, the Housing and Homelessness Stakeholders group, Built for Zero, the Human Relations Commission, the Kansas Housing Resources Corporation, the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce, and others to build support for affordable housing.



ONGOING GOAL 2:



Leverage the current CIP proposed Housing Trust Fund allocation 6-1 (\$9Million/\$125K per unit) to create more units of affordable rental housing, first time homebuyer homes, and supportive services within five years.

PROGRESS:

The board continued to review leverage ratios on each round of funding recommendations, and utilized a weighted matrix to compare and score each application requesting funding. Leverage ratios are tracked and reported for each application receiving funding.

In 2022, projects supported with Affordable Housing Trust Funds averaged a leverage ratio of \$1 of Trust Funds for \$2 of leveraged dollars (1:2 ratio).

SHORT-TERM* GOAL 1:



Narrow the rental gap for non-student renters earning less than \$25,000 annually. Output goal: 100 newly affordable rental units total in 5 years, from 2019-2023.

PROGRESS:

- 121 rental units have been funded from 2019-2022 with housing trust funds, with 57 units completed to date.
- 7 new affordable rental units were supported by the Affordable Housing Trust Fund in 2022.



SHORT-TERM* GOAL 2:



Low- and moderate-income renters who want to become owners have more options for purchasing affordable units. Output goal: 100 more units are affordable to low- and moderate-income renters who are qualified to become owners.

PROGRESS:

- 19 new construction ownership units have been funded from 2019-2022 with housing trust funds, with 11 units completed and sold to date.
- 6 new affordable ownership units were supported by the Affordable Housing Trust Fund in 2022.

SHORT-TERM* GOAL 3:



Low- and moderate-income persons with accessibility needs are able to get the improvements they need and/or find visitable and accessible housing Output goal: 25 renter households that receive accessibility modifications annually for a total of 125 in 5 years.

PROGRESS:

- 24 units have received home accessibility modifications from 2019-2022 with funding through the affordable housing trust funds.
- 8 units received accessibility modifications with Affordable Housing Trust Funds in 2022.



SHORT-TERM* GOAL 4:



Low- and moderate-income residents in unstable housing situations have more permanent affordable and supportive housing options. Output goal: 45 tenant based rental assistance vouchers available annually for a total of 225 in 5 years.

PROGRESS:

- 6 household received housing vouchers with Affordable Housing Trust Funds from 2019-2022.
- 288 households received rental assistance with Affordable Housing Trust Funds from 2019-2022.
- 174 households received rental assistance with Affordable Housing Trust Funds in 2022.

SHORT-TERM* GOAL 5:



Low- and moderate-income residents living in housing in poor condition have improvements made. Output goal: 70 units brought into good condition annually.

PROGRESS:

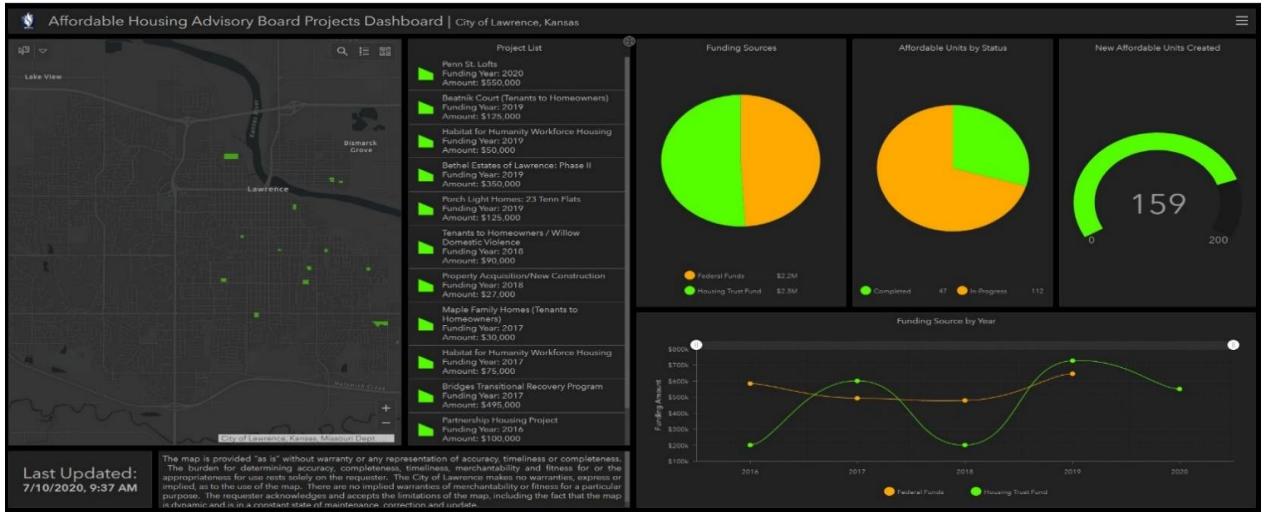
- 15 homeowner unit improvements have been funded Affordable Housing Trust Funds from 2010-2022, with all completed to date.
- 10 units were rehabbed with Affordable Housing Trust Funds in 2022.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING DASHBOARD

The [interactive dashboard](#) for affordable housing projects funded by both the Affordable Housing Trust Fund and federal dollars. The dashboard contains a live map and information on funded



projects. Project documents are in the process of being uploaded to the complete the dashboard and staff will continue to add new projects as they are funded.



**Short term goals are from 2019-2023. Short-term goal metrics are intentionally aspirational, and will be reviewed and adjusted annually by the board, as needed, with the overall goal of increasing the number of affordable units. The board recognizes the need for additional outside funding, using housing trust funds as leverage, to reach the goal metrics. Metrics for goals 1 and 2 are five-year totals, while 3, 4, and 5 are annual metrics. Totals provided include projects funded from 2016-2019.*



2022 PROJECTS

Housing Stabilization Collaborative

Douglas County

The Housing Stabilization Collaborative's (HSC) mission is to support housing stability for all people living in Douglas County by engaging tenants, utility companies, landlords, and social service agencies in building a culture of safe, affordable, and accessible housing. The HSC seeks to stabilize rental households, preserve landlord-tenant relationships, and prevent evictions through providing rent/utility assistance and administering tenant/landlord mediation. The HSC also seeks to move households into housing through landlord incentive and damage mitigation efforts. The HSC works to decrease housing insecurity by preventing homelessness, thereby reducing the need for more expensive emergency assistance and shelter programs. Keeping people housed is both humanitarian and economically beneficial for those impacted and the community at large.

- The \$200,000 that was awarded for rent/utility assistance from the Affordable Housing Trust Fund (AHTF) supported **174 households** in preventing homelessness.
- With all funding sources, the HSC supported **1,561 households**. Eviction was prevented for all of these households.
- The \$50,000 in AHTFs for landlord/tenant mediation served **two landlords and two tenants** through Building Peace's mediation process. The parties in mediation reached agreement without involving the court system. Eviction through the legal process puts individuals at greater risk of housing instability. This program is gaining more traction in the community.
- The \$50,000 in AHTF for landlord incentive served **three households**, one of which was unhoused at the time of application submission.



Accessible Housing Program

Independence, Inc.

The goal of the Independence, Inc. Accessible Housing Program is to assist low-income seniors and people with disabilities in Lawrence, KS make needed accessibility modifications to their homes. This project helps to achieve the City's affordable housing goals by ensuring that seniors and people with disabilities are able to maintain affordable housing by obtaining the accessibility modifications they need to continue living independently in the community. This program helps to increase the amount of housing stock in Lawrence that is both affordable and accessible. It decreases housing insecurity by ensuring seniors and people with disabilities are able to continue to safely remain in their homes with needed accessibility modifications.

Examples of modifications made through the program included: wheelchair ramps, accessible showers, widening doorways for wheelchair access, grab bars, and an accessible sink.

This program impacts the greater community by increasing the availability of affordable housing that is accessible to seniors and people with disabilities. For households with members in need of these modifications, the impact of removing barriers in the home means increased independence and safety. It also means fewer barriers to accessing healthcare, schooling, shopping, support systems, and their community in general.

- In 2022, the Independence, Inc. Accessible Housing Program completed **5 projects**.



New Horizons Program

Lawrence Douglas County Housing Authority (LDCHA)

The LDCHA's New Horizons Transitional program provides the most significant opportunity for permanent housing assistance to homeless families staying at the Lawrence Community Shelter or are clients of Family Promise of Lawrence. This program assists in the achievement of the city's affordable housing goals by creating a pathway to permanent housing assistance for families experiencing homelessness. This program as whole has a success rate of 82%. Rental assistance with 24 months of case management has for years proven to be a successful process for helping households find stability when it comes to housing and the barriers that exist around homelessness.

- The Affordable Housing Trust Funds have provided services to **6 households** since 2020 (**16 individuals**)
- **4 households** have successfully graduated the program and received permanent housing choice vouchers.
- All 6 households were at or below 30% AMI.

Critical Home Repair

Lawrence Habitat for Humanity

When faced with the COVID1-19 pandemic, homes went without critical repair and became the last priority, including the 500 households in our community already identified as having poor/fair living conditions. By completing critical repairs, Lawrence Habitat alleviates the cost and concern from a family's already tight budget, while making lasting improvements to the family's living condition.

- Lawrence Habitat for Humanity completed **12 critical repair projects for 10 households** with the funding provided through the Affordable Housing Trust Fund grant, including:
 - multiple new roofs
 - one roof repair



- two new water heaters
 - one new ramp
 - two new porches
 - an HVAC system replacement
- Lawrence Habitat for Humanity partnered with People's Owned and Operated Cooperative Housing (POOCH) to make four much-needed repairs to their **three properties, home to 50 individuals.**





Michigan Six

Tenants to Homeowners, Inc. (TTH)

TTH received \$400,000 in 2022 Affordable Housing Trust Funds for the acquisition of 105 Michigan. The project required environmental review prior to purchase of the land. That process

has been completed. A licensed, City approved Archaeologist has been identified and hired to conduct an archaeological survey of the land as requested by the Osage Nation. This work has also been completed without findings. Due to the timing delay for environmental and archaeological review our purchase price increased from \$150k to \$175k. The owner incurred additional costs and maintenance of the land/unit



during this time period and the value of the property also increased. These factors are reflected in the increased purchase price. The project remains in process. This project when completed will have transformed a large infill site with a single vacant unit into a dense infill site with six units.



Harper Seven

Tenants to Homeowners, Inc.

TTH received \$200,000 in 2022 Affordable Housing Trust Funds for acquisition of 1718 Harper. The lot and existing unit were purchased in April 2022. The Harper 7 project will rehab an existing single-family home and will create six new single family homes by increasing density on previously vacant land. All units including the rehabilitated home will be deeply affordable with many of the new construction units being fully accessible or visitable for persons experiencing mobility impairment.

TTH is pushing the envelope on infill development, small home development and density in large infill lots. The Harper 7 site previously hosted one vacant home. When the project is complete it will host seven affordable single-family units.



FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS

The table below summarizes the financial transactions of the Affordable Housing Trust Fund in 2022.

Beginning Sales Tax Balance (as of 1/1/2022)	\$ 1,694,041.36
Beginning General Fund Balance (as of 1/1/2022)	\$ 532,145.57
Audited 2022 Beginning Balance	\$ 2,226,186.93

Revenues		
General Fund Support	\$ 350,000	
Interest on Sales Tax	\$ 7,808.19	
Sales Tax Proceeds	\$ 846,598.46	
Miscellaneous	-	
Total Revenues		\$ 1,399,549.70

Expenses		
Tenants to Homeowners (Michigan Six)	(\$ 400,000)	
Tenants to Homeowners (Harper Seven)	(\$ 200,000)	
Lawrence Douglas County Housing Authority (New Horizon)	(\$ 50,000)	
Independence, Inc. (Accessible Housing Program)	(\$ 50,000)	
Douglas County (Housing Stabilization Collaborative)	(\$ 300,000)	
Lawrence Habitat for Humanity (Critical System Repair)	(\$ 50,000)	
Investing Fees	(\$ 1,323.92)	
Total Expenditures		(\$ 1,051,323.92)

Ending Balance (as of 12/17/22)*	\$ 2,324,719.57
---	------------------------

*Fund balance is unaudited



ACRONYMS

AHAB	Affordable Housing Advisory Board
AHTF	Affordable Housing Trust Fund
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant
CIP	Capital Improvement Plan
HOME	HOME Investment Partnerships Program
HUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development
MSA	Metropolitan Statistical Area
NOFO	Notice of Funding Opportunity
LIHTC	Low-Income Housing Tax Credit program

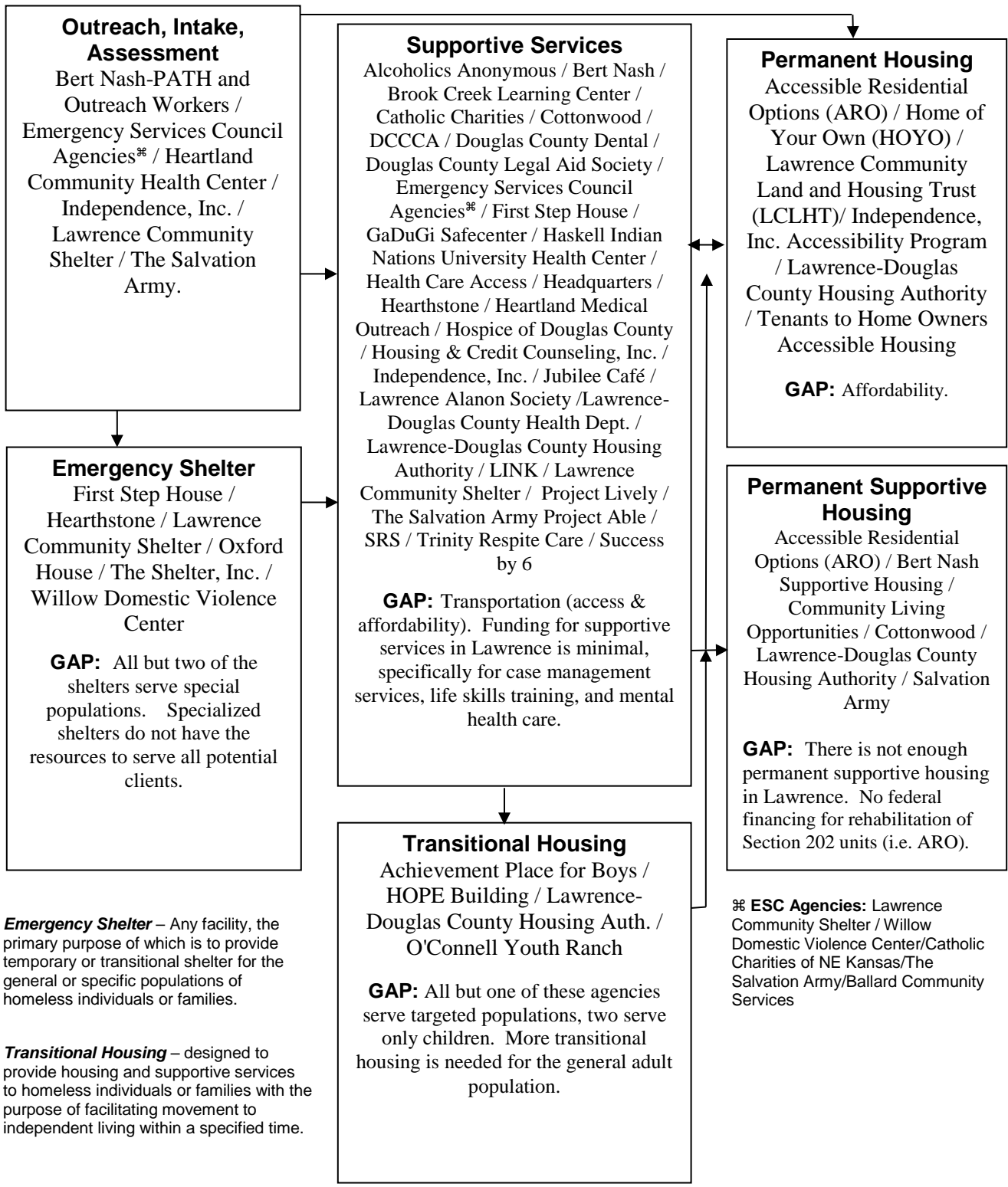


 <p>Homelessness</p>	 <p>Emergency Shelter</p>	 <p>Transitional Housing</p>	 <p>Supportive Housing</p>	 <p>Affordable Rental Housing</p>	 <p>Affordable Homeownership</p>	 <p>Market Rate Housing</p>
<p>Lacking a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence</p> <p>Provided by: City of Lawrence supported camp site</p>	<p>Temporary, short-term housing for individuals experiencing homelessness</p> <p>Provided by: Lawrence Community Shelter (50 beds) Willow Domestic Violence Center Family Promise of Lawrence (15 beds for 4 families) City of Lawrence winter emergency shelter (Seasonal)</p>	<p>Temporary housing assistance that helps individuals transition from homelessness to permanent housing</p> <p>Provided by: Artists Helping the Homeless (8 units) Willow Domestic Violence Shelter Family Promise (8 units) Bert Nash (22 units) Tenants to Homeowners (15 units) Lawrence Douglas-County Housing Authority (65 vouchers)</p>	<p>Affordable housing coupled with supportive services that enable residents to stay healthy and housed</p> <p>Provided by: Bert Nash (2 units) Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority (10 units) Tenants to Homeowners (10 units) Family Promise (2 units)</p>	<p>Long-term / permanent housing assistance that uses rental subsidies to make the rent affordable to the tenant</p> <p>Provided by: Tenants to Homeowners (103 units) Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority (1,268 vouchers & units) Bethel Estates (90 units) Poehler Lofts (45 units) Penn St. Lofts (47 units) Prairie Ridge Apartments (100 units) 9Del Lofts (34 units)</p>	<p>Homeownership assistance programs providing financial assistance and subsidies to homebuyers</p> <p>Provided by: Tenants to Homeowners (97 units) Lawrence Habitat for Humanity (105 units)</p>	<p>No housing subsidy or assistance</p> <div> </div>

Affordable housing is defined as when total housing costs exceed no more than 30% of a household's total income.

City of Lawrence Continuum of Care for Housing and Homelessness 2023

A local adaptation of the HUD model



Emergency Shelter – Any facility, the primary purpose of which is to provide temporary or transitional shelter for the general or specific populations of homeless individuals or families.

Transitional Housing – designed to provide housing and supportive services to homeless individuals or families with the purpose of facilitating movement to independent living within a specified time.

*** ESC Agencies:** Lawrence Community Shelter / Willow Domestic Violence Center/Catholic Charities of NE Kansas/The Salvation Army/Ballard Community Services

Revitalized Neighborhoods
Neighborhood Associations, Parks and Recreation, Lawrence Community Garden, Utilities, MSO

Neighborhood Association	CT/BG	% low/mod	LOWMOD	TOTAL
Babcock	3/4	80.80%	1115	1380
Barker	2/4; 10.01/1	39.83%	940	2360
Breededale	10.01/2	40.63%	195	480
Briarwood	6.03/1	21.07%	810	3845
Brook Creek	2/1; 2/3; 2/4; 2/5; 2/6	59.06%	2835	4800
Centennial	9.01/1; 10.01/1	52.13%	1040	1995
Congressional Place	16/2	19.79%	1155	5835
The Cottages	6.04/3	17.88%	160	895
Crossgate Court HOA	7.97/3	30.19%	705	2335
Deerfield	6.03/2; 6.04/3; 6.04/4	16.72%	800	4785
Downtown	5.02/3; 2/1; 2/2	61.22%	2115	3455
East Lawrence	2/1; 2/2; 2/3	75.04%	2405	3205
Edgewood Tenants	2/5	75.91%	835	1100
Gateway	6.03/1	21.07%	810	3845
Hillcrest	5.02/1; 5.02/2	69.41%	2110	3040
Hills West	8.02/3	60.61%	1585	2615
Indian Hills	9.01/3; 9.01/4; 9.02/1	59.55%	2900	4870
Joseph Drive	7.02/4	38.93%	730	1875
Kennedy	10.02/1	63.50%	1270	2000
Meadows Place	8.02/1	33.40%	895	2680
Monterey	6.03/1; 6.03/2	18.97%	1215	6405
North Lawrence	1/1; 1/2; 1/3	41.10%	1200	2920
Old West Lawrence	5.02/3	37.90%	415	1095
Oread Neighborhood Association	3/1; 3/2; 3/3; 3/4	87.65%	4825	5505
Oread Residents Association	3/1; 3/2; 3/3; 3/4	87.65%	4825	5505
Park Hill	10.01/2	40.63%	195	480
Perry Park	7.02/4	38.93%	730	1875
Pinckney	5.01/1; 5.01/2	59.90%	1830	3055
Prairie Meadows	8.02/1; 8.02/3	46.84%	2480	5295
Prairie Park	10.02/1; 10.02/2; 10.02/3	44.37%	2560	5770
Quail Ridge	7.97/1	46.71%	710	1520
Quail Run	16/1; 16/3	18.48%	655	3545
Raintree	5.02/2	61.72%	1040	1685
Scenic Riverway	6.03/1; 6.03/2; 15/1	21.67%	1660	7660
Schwegler	9.01/2	69.66%	1010	1450
South Meadow	10.02/3	45.33%	995	2195
South Siders N 1300 Road	10.02/2	18.73%	295	1575
Southern Parkway	8.02/1; 8.02/3	46.84%	2480	5295
Springwood Heights	8.02/3	60.61%	1585	2615
Stoneback Ridge	8.01/1	43.53%	505	1160
Sunflower	8.01/1	43.53%	505	1160
Sunset Hill	7.02/1; 7.02/2; 7.02/3	64.58%	3090	4785
University Heights	5.02/2	61.72%	1040	1685
University Place	3/4	80.80%	1115	1380
West Hills	5.02/2	61.72%	1040	1685
West Lawrence	6.03/1; 16/2	20.30%	1965	9680
Western Hills	16/1	10.71%	135	1260
Westwood	5.02/2	61.72%	1040	1685
Woodfield HOA	7.97/1	46.71%	710	1520
Woods on 19th	2/4	32.47%	315	970

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program requires that each CDBG funded activity must either principally benefit low- and moderate-income persons, aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight, or meet a community development need having a particular urgency. With respect to activities that benefit all the residents of a given area, at least 51 percent of the area's residents must be low and moderate income. The Office of Community Planning and Development provides estimates of the number of persons that can be considered Low, Low to Moderate, and Low, Moderate, and Medium income persons according to annually revised income limits. Data are provided at the Census Bureau's Geographic Summary Level "150": State-County-County Subdivision-Census Tract-Block Group. The statistical information used in the calculation of estimates identified in the data sets linked to the right comes from the 2011-2015 American Community Survey (ACS). ACS data are used with Income Limits for Metropolitan Areas and for Non Metropolitan Counties prepared by the Department's Office of Policy Development and Research to calculate the Low to Moderate Income Summary Data (LMISD). The Bureau of Census matches the income limits to the ACS surveys in a special tabulation in order to produce the estimates. Estimates are provided at three income levels: Low Income (50 percent); Moderate Income (80 percent), and Medium Income (120 percent). Additional Summary levels are also made available for city, town, county and Census Designated Places and Census Civil Divisions. Each block group record has an identification section containing Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes and names for the block group, census tract, county and state, plus the name, type, and the HUD Unit-of-Government-Identification-Code for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) grantee with jurisdiction over the block group area for FY 2020.

CDBGUOIID	CDBGNAME	STUSAB	CTDBGT	STATE	COUNTY	COUNTYNAME	TRACT	BLKGRP	LOWMOD	LOWMODUNIV	LOWMODPCT	Total byCensus Tract	CT/BG	Neighborhood Association
201902	Lawrence	KS	51	20	045	Douglas County	000100	1	345	775	44.52%		1/1	NLIA
201902	Lawrence	KS	51	20	045	Douglas County	000100	2	560	1415	39.58%		1/2	NLIA
201902	Lawrence	KS	51	20	045	Douglas County	000100	3	295	730	40.41%	41.10%	1/3	NLIA
201902	Lawrence	KS	51	20	045	Douglas County	000200	1	135	345	39.13%		2/1	BCNA, Downtown, ELNA
201902	Lawrence	KS	51	20	045	Douglas County	000200	2	1565	2015	77.67%		2/2	Downtown, ELNA
201902	Lawrence	KS	51	20	045	Douglas County	000200	3	705	845	83.43%		2/3	BCNA, ELNA
201902	Lawrence	KS	51	20	045	Douglas County	000200	4	315	970	32.47%		2/4	Barker, BCNA, Woods on 19th
201902	Lawrence	KS	51	20	045	Douglas County	000200	5	835	1100	75.91%		2/5	BCNA, Edgewood TA
201902	Lawrence	KS	51	20	045	Douglas County	000200	6	845	1540	54.87%	64.56%	2/6	BCNA
201902	Lawrence	KS	51	20	045	Douglas County	000300	1	1665	1840	90.49%		3/1	ONA, ORA
201902	Lawrence	KS	51	20	045	Douglas County	000300	2	830	910	91.21%		3/2	ONA, ORA
201902	Lawrence	KS	51	20	045	Douglas County	000300	3	1215	1375	88.36%		3/3	ONA, ORA
201902	Lawrence	KS	51	20	045	Douglas County	000300	4	1115	1380	80.80%	87.65%	3/4	Babcock, ONA, University Place, ORA
201902	Lawrence	KS	51	20	045	Douglas County	000400	1	25	40	62.50%		4/1	
201902	Lawrence	KS	51	20	045	Douglas County	000400	2	455	485	93.81%	91.43%	4/2	
201902	Lawrence	KS	51	20	045	Douglas County	000501	1	1080	1615	66.87%		5.01/1	PNA
201902	Lawrence	KS	51	20	045	Douglas County	000501	2	750	1440	52.08%	59.90%	5.01/2	PNA
201902	Lawrence	KS	51	20	045	Douglas County	000502	1	1070	1355	78.97%		5.02/1	Hillcrest
201902	Lawrence	KS	51	20	045	Douglas County	000502	2	1040	1685	61.72%		5.02/2	Hillcrest, Raintree, University Heights, West Hills, Westwood
201902	Lawrence	KS	51	20	045	Douglas County	000502	3	415	1095	37.90%	61.06%	5.02/3	Downtown, OWL
201902	Lawrence	KS	51	20	045	Douglas County	000603	1	810	3845	21.07%		6.03/1	Briarwood, Gateway, Monterey, Scenic Riverway, West Lawrence
201902	Lawrence	KS	51	20	045	Douglas County	000603	2	405	2560	15.82%	18.97%	6.03/2	Deerfield, Monterey, Scenic Riverway
201902	Lawrence	KS	51	20	045	Douglas County	000604	1	360	1720	20.93%		6.04/1	
201902	Lawrence	KS	51	20	045	Douglas County	000604	2	650	1050	61.90%		6.04/2	
201902	Lawrence	KS	51	20	045	Douglas County	000604	3	160	895	17.88%		6.04/3	Cottages, Deerfield
201902	Lawrence	KS	51	20	045	Douglas County	000604	4	235	1330	17.67%	28.13%	6.04/4	Deerfield
201902	Lawrence	KS	51	20	045	Douglas County	000702	1	1140	1575	72.38%		7.02/1	Sunset Hill
201902	Lawrence	KS	51	20	045	Douglas County	000702	2	1310	2115	61.94%		7.02/2	Sunset Hill
201902	Lawrence	KS	51	20	045	Douglas County	000702	3	640	1095	58.45%		7.02/3	Sunset Hill
201902	Lawrence	KS	51	20	045	Douglas County	000702	4	730	1875	38.93%	57.36%	7.02/4	Joseph Drive, Perry Park
201902	Lawrence	KS	51	20	045	Douglas County	000797	1	710	1520	46.71%		7.97/1	Quail Ridge East; Woodfield HOA
201902	Lawrence	KS	51	20	045	Douglas County	000797	2	535	1260	42.46%		7.97/2	
201902	Lawrence	KS	51	20	045	Douglas County	000797	3	705	2335	30.19%	38.12%	7.97/3	Crossgate Court HOA
201902	Lawrence	KS	51	20	045	Douglas County	000801	1	505	1160	43.53%		8.01/1	Stoneback Ridge, Sunflower
201902	Lawrence	KS	51	20	045	Douglas County	000801	2	2925	4850	60.31%	57.07%	8.01/2	
201902	Lawrence	KS	51	20	045	Douglas County	000802	1	895	2680	33.40%		8.02/1	Meadows Place, Prairie Meadows
201902	Lawrence	KS	51	20	045	Douglas County	000802	2	1385	1445	95.85%		8.02/2	
201902	Lawrence	KS	51	20	045	Douglas County	000802	3	1585	2615	60.61%	57.34%	8.02/3	Hills West, Prairie Meadows, Southern Parkway
201902	Lawrence	KS	51	20	045	Douglas County	000901	1	415	605	68.60%		9.01/1	Centennial
201902	Lawrence	KS	51	20	045	Douglas County	000901	2	1010	1450	69.66%		9.01/2	Schwegler
201902	Lawrence	KS	51	20	045	Douglas County	000901	3	510	1090	46.79%		9.01/3	Indian Hills
201902	Lawrence	KS	51	20	045	Douglas County	000901	4	815	1500	54.33%		9.01/4	Indian Hills
201902	Lawrence	KS	51	20	045	Douglas County	000901	5	985	1065	92.49%	65.41%	9.01/5	
201902	Lawrence	KS	51	20	045	Douglas County	000902	1	1575	2280	69.08%	69.08%	9.02/1	Indian Hills
201902	Lawrence	KS	51	20	045	Douglas County	001001	1	625	1390	44.96%		10.01/1	Barker, Centennial, Kennedy
201902	Lawrence	KS	51	20	045	Douglas County	001001	2	195	480	40.63%	43.85%	10.01/2	Breededale, Park Hill
201902	Lawrence	KS	51	20	045	Douglas County	001001	3	1270	2000	63.50%		10.02/1	Prairie Park, Kennedy
201902	Lawrence	KS	51	20	045	Douglas County	001002	2	295	1575	18.73%		10.02/2	Prairie Park South Siders
201902	Lawrence	KS	51	20	045	Douglas County	001002	3	995	2195	45.33%	44.37%	10.02/3	Prairie Park, South Meadow
201902	Lawrence	KS	51	20	045	Douglas County	001201	1	400	1770	22.60%	22.60%	12.01/1	
201902	Lawrence	KS	51	20	045	Douglas County	001400	1	300	1565	19.17%	19.17%	14/1	
201902	Lawrence	KS	51	20	045	Douglas County	001500	1	445	1255	35.46%	35.46%	15/1	Scenic Riverway
201902	Lawrence	KS	51	20	045	Douglas County	001600	1	135	1260	10.71%		16/1	Quail Run, Western Hills
201902	Lawrence	KS	51	20	045	Douglas County	001600	2	1155	5835	19.79%		16/2	Congressional Place, West Lawrence
201902	Lawrence	KS	51	20	045	Douglas County	001600	3	520	2285	22.76%	19.30%	16/3	Quail Run

A description of the guidelines that will be used for resale or recapture of HOME funds when used for homebuyer activities as required in 92.254, is as follows:

The City of Lawrence has elected to impose resale provisions on all HOME funded homeownership activities, including acquisition with or without rehabilitation and direct homebuyer assistance. These resale provisions apply to the City's Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO), developers, and/or any subrecipients who receive HOME funding from the City for these homeownership activities.

The City of Lawrence's resale provisions ensure that the subsequent price at resale is affordable to a family at 50-80 percent MFI paying no more than 38 percent of income for principal, interest, property taxes and insurance. The seller will receive a fair return on investment, which is defined in the resale provisions and the written agreement. The subsequent buyer must qualify as low income as defined in 24 CFR 92.2, which is defined as a household whose annual incomes do not exceed 80 percent of the median income for the area, as determined by HUD. The housing must be the principal residence of the family throughout the defined affordability period. The period of affordability in years is based on the total amount of HOME funds invested in the housing and will be included in the written agreement. In the event that the resale price necessary to provide a fair return is not affordable to the subsequent buyer, the City will provide additional HOME funds in the form of down payment assistance and/or buy-down subsidy to make the housing affordable to a low income homebuyer.

Notification to Prospective Buyers: The resale provisions are included in a written agreement between the City and the homebuyer that must be executed before the housing is acquired. The written agreement specifies that the housing must be single family housing and must be modest housing in that the affordable sales price shall not exceed 95 percent of the median purchase price for the area as established by HUD. The agreement will contain the value of the property, the amount of HOME funds used, the form of assistance, the use of the funds, and the time by which the housing must be acquired.

Enforcement of Resale Provisions: The resale provisions are enforced through the use of a recorded deed restriction signed by the homebuyer at closing. The deed restriction specifies:

1. The length of the affordability period (based on the dollar amount of HOME funds invested in the unit)
2. That the home remain the Buyer's principal residence throughout the affordability period; and
3. The conditions and obligations of the Owner should the Owner wish to sell before the end of the affordability period, including:
 - a. The Owner must contact the Developer or CHDO in writing if intending to sell the home prior to the end of the affordability period;

- b. The subsequent buyer must qualify as low income as defined in 24 CFR 92.2, which is defined as a household whose annual incomes do not exceed 80 percent of the median income for the area, as determined by HUD, and must be the principal residence of the family for the remaining years of the affordability period. (However, if the subsequent buyer receives assistance through a HOME-funded program, the affordability period will be reset according to the amount of new assistance provided);
- c. The subsequent price at resale must be affordable to a family at 50-80 percent MFI paying no more than 38 percent of income for principal, interest, property taxes and insurance. In the event that the resale price necessary to provide a fair return is not affordable to the subsequent buyer, the City will provide additional HOME funds in the form of down payment assistance and/or buy-down subsidy to make the housing affordable to a low income homebuyer.
- d. The Owner will receive a fair return on their investment as defined in the resale provisions and the written agreement.

Fair Return on Investment: The City of Lawrence will administer its resale provisions by ensuring that the Owner receives a fair return investment and that the home will continue to be affordable to a specific range of incomes. Fair Return on Investment means the original homebuyer's investment (i.e., any down payment and/or deposit), plus specific types of capital improvements made by the original homebuyer that may add value to the property, as described below. Additionally, the seller will receive up to 25 percent of the appreciation of the property over the period of ownership as calculated by the Housing Price Index Calculator.

1. The amount of the original homebuyer investment (i.e., any down payment and/or deposit);
2. Up to 80 percent of the cost of any capital improvements, documented with receipts and pictures provided by the homeowner, including but not limited to:
 - a. Room addition (bedroom, bathroom, family room);
 - b. Refurbishment/modernization of kitchens or bathrooms, limited to built-in new appliances, cabinets, or flooring;
 - c. Addition of porches or decks;
 - d. Installation of new central air conditioning or new upgraded heating equipment;
 - e. Major upgrading of electrical service or plumbing; and
 - f. Sprinkler system.

Any and all of which must have been paid for directly by the Owner and which were not installed through a federal, state, or locally funded grant program. All applicable City of Lawrence building codes and permitting requirements must have been followed.

3. The City of Lawrence uses the Housing Price Index (HPI) to determine the percent change in the value of the property over the period of ownership as its standard index for fair return on investment. This percent change is used to calculate the fair return on both the initial investment and eligible capital improvements.
4. Additionally, up to 25 percent of the appreciation of the property over the period of ownership as calculated by the HPI Calculator of the Federal Housing Finance Agency. The HPI Calculator is currently located at <http://www.fhfa.gov/DataTools/Tools/pages/hpi-calculator.aspx> and projects what a given house purchased at a point in time would be worth today if it appreciated at the average appreciation rate of all homes in the area. The calculation shall be performed for the Lawrence, KS Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA).

It is important to note that in certain circumstances, such as a declining housing market where home values are depreciating, the original homebuyer may not receive a return on investment because the home sold for less or the same price as the original purchase price. The fair return on investment does not include any reasonable and customary sales expenses paid by the buyer or seller in connection with the sale, such as closing costs and/or property taxes.

A description of the guidelines for resale or recapture that ensures the affordability of units acquired with HOME funds? See 24 CFR 92.254(a)(4) are as follows:

Affordability to a Range of Buyers: The City of Lawrence's resale provisions ensure that the subsequent price at resale is affordable to a family at 50-80 percent MFI paying no more than 38 percent of income for principal, interest, property taxes and insurance. The seller will receive a fair return on investment, which is defined in the resale provisions and the written agreement. The affordable sales price shall not exceed 95 percent of the median purchase price for the area as established by HUD.

Calculating Fair Return on Investment

Example: The City of Lawrence provided HOME funds for the construction of a single family homebuyer unit. The original purchase price of the home was \$125,000. The original homebuyer provided \$5,000 for a down payment. The City of Lawrence uses the Housing Price Index (HPI) to determine the percent change in the value of the property over the period of ownership as its standard index for fair return on investment.

The original homeowner decides to sell the home during the period of affordability and is able to sell the home at a price that permits the original homebuyer to realize a full return on investment as defined in the City of Lawrence resale provisions.

In the past year, the original homebuyer undertook a \$9,000 kitchen renovation. Using the HPI, the PJ has determined that the percent change in the value of the property over the original homebuyer's period of ownership is 3.9 percent. The original homebuyer's initial downpayment investment of \$5,000 plus the kitchen improvements, valued at \$7,200 (80 percent of the \$9,000 capital investment), would result in a fair return of \$476. The City's resale provisions additionally provide for up to 25 percent of the appreciation of the property over the period of ownership, as calculated by the HPI Calculator. The original purchase price of the home was \$125,000. Using the HPI Calculator, the house would be worth approximately \$129,789 as of 1st Quarter 2023. Total return at sale, assuming the price at sale permits the original homebuyer to realize a full return on his investment, would include the original homebuyer's initial investment of \$5,000, plus the \$7,200 investment in capital improvements, plus a \$476 fair return on both of those investments, plus up to 25 percent of the appreciation of the property over the period of ownership.

$(\$5,000 + \$7,200) \times 3.9\% = \$476$ fair return on initial and capital investments
 $(\$129,789 - \$125,000) \times 25\% = \$1,197$ HPI appreciation of the property
 $\$5,000 + \$7,200 + \$476 + \$1,197 = \$13,873$ total return to the original homebuyer at sale

In order to realize a fair return to the original homeowner, the sales price must be set at \$133,873 (i.e., \$120,000 original mortgage + \$5,000 down payment + \$7,200 capital improvements + \$476 fair return on initial and capital investments + \$1,197 HPI appreciation of the property).

AFFIDAVIT IN PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF KANSAS
Douglas County

Kelly Schellman of the Legal Dept. of the Lawrence Daily Journal-World being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

That this daily newspaper printed in the State of Kansas, and published in and of general circulation in Douglas County, Kansas, with a general paid circulation on a daily basis in Douglas County, Kansas, and that said newspaper is not a trade, religious or fraternal publication, and which newspaper has been admitted to the mails as periodicals class matter in said County, and that a notice of which is hereto attached, was published in the regular and entire issue of the Lawrence Daily Journal-World

Said newspaper is published six days per week, 52 weeks per year; has been so published continuously and uninterruptedly in said county and state for a period of more than five years prior to the first publication of said notice and been admitted at the post office of Lawrence in said County as second class matter.

That the attached notice is a true copy thereof and was published in the regular and entire issue of said newspaper for 1 consecutive days/weeks the first publication thereof being made as aforesaid on 04/21/2023 with publications being made on the following dates:

04/21/2023



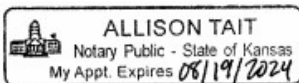
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of April 2023



Notary Public

My Commission Expires: 08/19/2024

Publication Charges: \$255.20



(First Published in the Lawrence Daily Journal-World on the 21st of April, 2023)

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING FOR THE CITY OF LAWRENCE

2023 - 2027
CONSOLIDATED PLAN:
UPDATE TO THE ASSESSMENT OF FAIR HOUSING;
UPDATE TO THE CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN

The Lawrence City Commission will conduct a public hearing on the 2023-2027 Consolidated Plan, including the 2023 Annual Action Plan and Investment Summary, the update to the Assessment of Fair Housing, and an update to the City's Citizen Participation Plan during its regularly scheduled meeting on Tuesday, May 9, 2023. The meeting will begin at 5:45 P.M. in the City Commission Room, First Floor, City Hall, 6 East 6th Street.

This meeting will be held in a hybrid format; people may join the meeting virtually by Zoom or in-person. The agenda notification will be distributed on Thursday, May 4, 2023, and will contain information about attending and joining the meeting virtually. Accommodations for individuals with disabilities or limited English proficiency will be provided upon request. Please contact the Housing Initiatives Division at 785-832-7700 or housinginitiatives@lawrenceks.org if you require special accommodation to attend this meeting.

During the public hearing, the City Commission will seek input regarding 2023-2027 Consolidated Plan, including the 2023 Annual Action Plan and Investment Summary, the update to the Assessment of Fair Housing, and an update to the City's Citizen Participation Plan.

Consolidated Plan/Action Plans: The Action Plan and Consolidated Plan are required by the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act of 1990 and is the result of a collaborative process whereby a community establishes a unified vision for community development using federal, state, and local funds. The hearing is intended to provide an explanation and discussion of the City's five year 2023-2027 Consolidated Plan. The Consolidated Plan examines the housing needs of special populations, the availability of affordable housing, the condition of housing in

the City, and the housing market. Additionally, the Plan examines the needs for infrastructure, capital improvements, and neighborhood development in the community. The Plan is a five-year strategy and includes an Action Plan and a one-year Investment Summary. The hearing will provide an opportunity to make public comments concerning the Consolidated Plan and Investment Summary.

Assessment of Fair Housing: The requirement to affirmatively further fair housing is a key provision of the federal Fair Housing Act, as codified in Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3608). Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing means taking meaningful actions to address significant disparities in housing needs and access to opportunity, replacing segregated living patterns with truly integrated and balanced living patterns, transforming racially and ethnically concentrated areas of poverty into areas of opportunity, and fostering and maintaining compliance with civil rights and fair housing laws. The hearing will provide an opportunity to make public comments concerning the update to the Assessment of Fair Housing.

Citizen Participation Plan: Under HUD's Code of Federal Regulations for citizen participation (Title 24 CFR 91.105), the City is required to adopt a Citizen Participation Plan that sets forth the City's policies and procedures for citizen participation in the planning, execution, and evaluation of the Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plan, CA-PER, and Assessment of Fair Housing. The update includes language to allow for the administrative establishment of additional measurable Goal Outcome Indicators for Strategic Plan Goals as referenced in the approved Consolidated Plan. The hearing will provide an opportunity to make public comments concerning the update to the City's Citizen Participation Plan.

Copies of the draft 2023-2027 Consolidated Plan and 2023 Annual Action Plan and Investment Summary, the update to the Assessment of Fair Housing, and the update to the City's Citizen Participation Plan will be available May 4, 2023, in the Planning & Development Services Office, 1 Riverfront Plaza, Suite 320, or by calling 785-832-7700. The plan will also

be available on the department web site at https://lawrenceks.org/pds/reports_plans/. The public comment period for the Plan will be thirty (30) days from the date of the public hearing, until June 9, 2023.

The City encourages written comments on these documents. They may be mailed to City of Lawrence Housing Initiatives Division, P.O. Box 708, Lawrence, KS 66044, or brought to the Department office, 1 Riverfront Plaza, Suite 320, or emailed to bkarr@lawrenceks.org.

2023 Investment Summary

CDBG Public Services	
Housing and Credit Counseling, Inc.	
Housing and Financial Counseling Program	\$3,135
Housing Stabilization Collaborative	
Emergency Rent/Utility Assistance	\$50,220
The Lawrence Community Shelter	
Stabilization Services for Shelter Guests	\$58,900
Public Services Total	\$112,255

CDBG Non-Public Service	
City of Lawrence	
Various Department Projects	\$708,449
GoodLife Innovations, Inc.	
Rehabilitation in Residential Facilities	\$127,995
Total Non-Public Service	\$836,444

CDBG Administration	
HID Administration of CDBG	\$149,674
CDBG GRAND TOTAL	\$1,098,373

HOME Investment Partnerships Program	
Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority	
Tenant-Based Rental Assistance	\$290,000
Tenants to Homeowners, Inc.	
CHDO Set-Aside	\$142,042
Tenants to Homeowners, Inc.	
CHDO Operating Expenses	\$25,000
Lawrence Habitat for Humanity	
New Construction - Homes #109 & #110	\$50,000
HID Administration of HOME	\$53,004
HOME GRAND TOTAL	\$560,046

Funding Sources	
2023 CDBG Grant	\$748,373
Projected Program Income	\$150,000
Grant Reallocation	\$200,000
Total CDBG Grant Allocation	\$1,098,373
2023 HOME Grant	\$530,046
Projected Program Income	\$30,000
Grant Reallocation	\$0
Total HOME Grant Allocation	\$560,046

Totals	
Total CDBG Grant Allocation	\$1,098,373
Total HOME Grant Allocation	\$560,046
GRAND TOTAL, CDBG & HOME	\$1,658,419

Potential City projects include (subject to eligibility, Environmental Review, and funding availability):

- Owner-occupied housing Weatherization
- Owner-occupied housing Emergency Loans
- Owner-occupied housing HVAC Loans
- Owner-occupied housing Comprehensive Rehabilitation Loans
- Street Restoration Projects
- Sidewalk Gap Program
- Parks & Recreation Projects
- Neighborhood Projects

Amendments may be proposed to above potential projects or new programs may be proposed as program year progresses

RESOLUTION NO. 7480

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF LAWRENCE, KANSAS, AUTHORIZING THE MAYOR, OR THE MAYOR'S DESIGNEE, TO APPROVE THE SUBMITTAL OF THE 2023-2027 CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND TO EXECUTE THE GRANT AGREEMENTS FOR THE 2023 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CDBG) AND 2023 HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS PROGRAM (HOME) AND AUTHORIZING THE MAYOR, OR THE MAYOR'S DESIGNEE, TO SIGN SUCH OTHER DOCUMENTS, UNDERSTANDINGS, AND ASSURANCES AS MAY BE REQUIRED PURSUANT TO TITLE I OF THE HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1974, CODIFIED AS AMENDED AT 42 U.S.C. § 5301 *ET SEQ.*, AND TITLE II OF THE CRANSTON-GONZALEZ NATIONAL AFFORDABLE HOUSING ACT OF 1990, CODIFIED AS AMENDED AT 42 U.S.C. § 12703 *ET SEQ.*

WHEREAS, the City of Lawrence, Kansas, is entitled to receive from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) certain funds under Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, codified as amended at 42 U.S.C. § 5301 *et seq.*, and Title II of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act of 1990, codified as amended at 42 U.S.C. § 12703 *et seq.*;

WHEREAS, HUD requires that grant agreements for the 2023 Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and the 2023 HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) be executed by the recipient of such funds;

WHEREAS, HUD requires that the City submit to it, for approval, a Five-Year Consolidated Plan for the 2023-2027 program years and an Annual Update to the Consolidated Plan for the 2023 program; and

WHEREAS, HUD also requires that the City submit to it, from time to time, certain other documents, understandings, and assurances.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE CITY OF LAWRENCE, KANSAS:

SECTION 1. The above-stated Recitals are adopted by reference and incorporated herein as if set forth *verbatim*.

SECTION 2. The Mayor, or the Mayor's designee, is hereby authorized to execute the City's grant agreements for the 2023 CDBG and 2023 HOME programs and to execute certain other documents, understandings, and assurances, required by HUD to be submitted to it from time to time, including but not limited to the following:

- (a) Consolidated Plan and Annual Update, including Substantial Amendments,
- (b) CDBG and HOME Grant Applications and required certifications,

- (c) HUD project Environmental Reviews, including ones prepared as Responsible Entity,
- (d) Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report, and
- (e) Sub-Recipient Agreements,

all in accordance with Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, codified as amended at 42 U.S.C. § 5301 *et seq.*, and Title II of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act of 1990, codified as amended at 42 U.S.C. § 12703 *et seq.*

SECTION 3. This Resolution shall be effective upon adoption by the Governing Body.

ADOPTED by the Governing Body of the City of Lawrence, Kansas, this 20th day of June, 2023.

APPROVED:

Nathan Littlejohn III
Vice Mayor

ATTEST:

Sherri Riedemann
City Clerk



APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Toni R. Wheeler
City Attorney

Overall Content for Strategic Plan to Address Homelessness in Douglas County

<p>Overall goal statement or Issue statement:</p>	<p>The goal of the Homelessness and Housing Steering Committee is to develop a strategic planning framework that addresses homelessness and the need for affordable housing solutions throughout Douglas County.</p>
<p>Overall objective (s):</p>	<p>By 2028, create a system that achieves functional zero through policy, system, and environmental changes resulting in all Douglas County residents having access to the fundamental human right of safe, accessible, attainable, and affordable housing, and which homelessness is a rare and brief occurrence.</p>
<p align="center">To reduce disparities and optimize equity...</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What low-income populations will be focus of some efforts due to the presence of known disparities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuals experiencing chronic homelessness • BIPOC individuals/households experiencing or at-risk of homelessness • LGBTQ+ individuals/households experiencing or at-risk of homelessness • Families w/ children under 18 • Single-parent, female-headed households • Justice-involved/formerly incarcerated residents • Individuals with Intellectual and Developmental Disability (IDD) in institutional setting • Low Income seniors • Transitional Youth, Unaccompanied Minors, and Youth aging out of foster care • Individuals with substance use disorder (SUD) and severe and persistent mental illness (SPMI) • Survivors of domestic violence, human trafficking, and/or stalking • Immigrant individuals/households • Individuals with English as second language • Individuals with disabilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What strategies or approaches will be used to engage this population in influencing or shaping the plan? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilize a trauma informed holistic approach throughout the development of policies and procedures • Comprehensively review of the various land development codes and county regulations which create barriers in the development of programs and services • Engage and empower individuals with lived experience in all aspects of planning, program design and decision making.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop diverse community partnerships • Advocate for low barrier admission and program models • Focus on utilizing Housing First and Built for Zero Principles • Prioritize prevention, improve access, and promote integration • Engage and communicate with community in solutions through education and trainings
<p>Priority focus areas (a focus on a personal or environmental factor known to contribute to the issue)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equity and Inclusion • Affordable Housing • Supportive Housing • Systems • Emergency Shelter

Operational Glossary:

Access Points:

BIPOC: BIPOC is an acronym for Black, Indigenous, People of Color, and encompasses the following race categories:

- Black or African American
- Indigenous, Native American, Indian and/or Alaskan Native
- Latinx and/or Hispanic
- Asian and Pacific Islander
- Middle Eastern and North African

Coordinated Entry:

Chronic Homelessness: Lives in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter; and has been homeless and living as described for at least 12 months or on at least 4 separate occasions in the last 3 years, as long as the combined occasions equal at least 12 months and each break in homelessness separating the occasions included at least 7 consecutive nights of not living as described.

Functional Zero: For chronic homelessness there are fewer than 3 people experiencing chronic homeless at any given time.

Housing First:

Low Barrier:

Non-Congregate:

VI-SPDAT:

Youth:

Youth Transitional:

Priority Focus Area:

Equity & Inclusion

Related Objective(s):

Note: Must follow SMART+C formatting; Include data source (currently available or to be developed); Include frequency of data reporting

- **Is there an opportunity to develop an objective that is related to achieving equity?**
- **SMART+C: Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Timed & Challenging**

1. By 2024, develop operational goals of equity and inclusion within the lens of housing and homeless services to inform all areas of the Strategic Plan.
2. By 2025, ensure that data collection and performance assessments include meaningful measures that connect directly to equity goals with continuous feedback loops to ensure sustainability in the future.
3. By 2024, prioritize and embed equity goals within community education resources, communications, and events. Ensure continuing education of the strategic plan occurs throughout implementation and success of the plan highlighting Equity and Inclusion as a priority goal in all communication.
4. By 2024 Establish ongoing roles for diverse individuals with lived experience to inform and provide feedback to all areas of the strategic plan, as well as support the implementation of planned strategies.
5. By 2026, develop a decision making model that integrates equitable considerations—such as the distribution of funding—into policies, processes, procedures, and practices relating to homeless and housing services.
6. By 2026, identify policy and project initiatives aimed at increasing homeownership, building intergenerational equity, and improving housing retention for historically marginalized populations with a focus on Black/African-Americans and Native Americans. Increase accessibility in housing for persons with disabilities, and integrate accessible designs and principles in all new housing development projects within the Strategic Plan.
7. By 2027, create organizational assessments and supplemental training that encourages local agencies and government bodies to improve diversity and equity internally. Create a clear vision of communication and collaboration between all agencies, and

provide resources to ensure an equitable lens in all areas of housing and homeless services that align with best practices that follow accessible sustainable housing and low barrier models.

Planned Strategy 1:
Develop comprehensive terminology that informs strategic plan and supports shared vision of equity throughout all agencies and local governments.

Action Steps for Strategy 1:

What is the action to be taken?	Who is responsible?	By when will it be complete?	What resources or supports are needed?
Work with all focus area groups to gather terms needing to be defined and use definitions that are supportive to the topics of housing and homelessness	Equity & Inclusion Work Group	End of second quarter 2023	Inter-Toolkit.pdf (iglyo.com) Definitions - City of Lawrence, Kansas (lawrenceks.org) Consider group/individual to review list

Planned Strategy 2:
Establish and document four measures that connect directly to the strategic plan’s equity goals and advance system of care.

Action Steps for Strategy 2:

What is the action to be taken?	Who is responsible?	By when will it be complete?	What resources or supports are needed?
Create four system performance measures geared at reviewing and tracking equity outcomes by specific populations around affordable housing and homeless services (8 total measures).	KSHC Systems Workgroup Affordable Housing Workgroup State CoC Equity and Inclusion Workgroup	End of 3 rd quarter 2023	Data & Equity (tied to action)
Review current HMIS reports around services throughout Douglas	Work with Systems & Equity group to review data. If new data is	End of 4 th quarter 2023	HMIS Team Support (Statewide)

County and system performance measures around the state (PIT, LSA, SPM) to determine disproportionalities within the system.	needed or collected, determine where it should live (creation of dashboard).		CES Team Support (Statewide) City and County Government IT (Dashboard development)
Review equity measurements, data reports and studies around affordable housing to determine disproportionalities around specific populations.	Affordable Housing Workgroup AHAB City of Lawrence, Douglas County	End of 4 th quarter 2023	
To establish accountability, present data across systems to ensure consistency and solicit feedback from both providers and lived experts.	Systems workgroup Equity & Inclusion Workgroup KSHC HSC Douglas County CoC	2024	
Collaboratively draft action plans or policies in response to any measure trending away from success, monitor progress making adjustments as needed. (e.g., if housing placements decrease over time, we as a system, will...) in both affordable housing and homeless services.	Housing and Homeless Stakeholders Group (Program managers) AHAB Lived Experience Advisory Board	2025	
Review 2018 housing study to determine disproportionalities within the community. Determine if it is appropriate to make a recommendation for an updated housing study.	Affordable Housing & Equity & Inclusion Work Group (potential addition to the dashboard recommend above).	2023	City and County Government IT (Dashboard development) City Affordable Housing Administrator (Lea Roselyn)

Planned Strategy 3:
 Prioritize and embed equity goals within community education resources, communications, and events. Ensure continuing education of the strategic plan occurs throughout implementation and success of plan highlighting Equity and Inclusion as a priority goal in all communication.

Action Steps for Strategy 3:

What is the action to be taken?	Who is responsible?	By when will it be complete?	What resources or supports are needed?
Community Listening session to discuss Equity and Inclusion Focus content of strategic plan	Equity & Inclusion Work Group	End of second quarter 2023	Location: Childcare: Date/time: Feedback?
Evaluation of current community education & resources. Determine if new or updated resources are necessary to better communicate Equity and Inclusion.	Equity & Inclusion Work Group Service Agencies City & County	2023	Curriculum & Resources: Teaching for Racial Equity & Housing Justice Othering & Belonging Institute (berkeley.edu)
Plan a symposium on education for all agencies to better understand define shared vision and strategies.	Equity & Inclusion Work Group Service Agencies City & County	By year end of 2024	

Planned Strategy 4:
 Establish ongoing roles for diverse individuals with lived experience to inform and provide feedback to all areas of the strategic plan, as well as support the implementation of planned strategies.

Action Steps for Strategy 4:

What is the action to be taken?	Who is responsible?	By when will it be complete?	What resources or supports are needed?
Create & implement compensation plan for folks with lived experience to participate in housing and homeless stakeholders group.	Equity & Inclusion Work Group Douglas County	2023	External sources/guides on compensation for community members. Alliance of unhoused neighbors HUD Exchange: Paying people with lived experience

			Washington State Office of Equity: Compensation Plan
Require that all workgroups within the housing and homeless stakeholders have at least one member with lived experience to inform and provide feedback on implementation of plan.	Housing and Homeless Stakeholders Steering Committee	2023	Look into outreach/appointment ensuring an equitable approach
Creation of advisory board for folks with lived experience to inform and provide recommendation on all aspects of housing and homelessness	Equity & Inclusion Work Group Systems	2024	Resources to form a LEAB Lived experience advisory groups Baltimore City Baltimore LEAC booklet PBS NewsHour segment on value and results of 16-member Lived Experience Advisory Board in SF Bay Area 11/2022 report on contributions up and lessons learned from a SF LEAB The Austin Homelessness Advisory Committee 2019 Bloomberg Cities article about Austin LEAB Los Angeles LEAC Tulsa LEAB (lived experience in homelessness or incarceration)

[\[Just Home Project explained\]](#)

Planned Strategy 5:

To ensure equitable access to funding, policy and procedure initiatives specific to homeless and housing agencies, develop and implement decision making models with a target on reducing disparities for marginalized populations.

Action Steps for Strategy 5:

What is the action to be taken?	Who is responsible?	By when will it be complete?	What resources or supports are needed?
Support the creation and implementation of a Budget Equity Assessment Tool for equitable distribution of funding	City/County Equity & Inclusion Work Group	2025-26	San Antonio , Portland , Dunham County
Oversee the prioritization of funding, resources and outreach for affordable housing and supportive housing projects to ensure an equity focus. Make recommendations as needed.	Affordable Housing Supportive Housing Equity & Inclusion Work group CoC	Beginning 2023	<p>**Real Estate Development & Initiatives</p> <p>JoCo Housing Study (see ordinance review checklist)</p> <p>Case Studies: Best Practices in Tribal Housing</p> <p>Vernacular Housing</p> <p>Partnering Affordable Housing w/ Indigenous Communities</p>

Planned Strategy 6:

Identify major policy and project initiatives that ensure equitable access in housing and homeless services by specifically addressing and supporting restorative housing programs, development projects geared toward accessibility and strategies that support in sustaining housing reducing the risk of homelessness.

Action Steps for Strategy 6:

What is the action to be taken?	Who is responsible?	By when will it be complete?	What resources or supports are needed?
Research and develop a	Equity & Inclusion	Beginning 2024	Affordable Housing as

<p>plan for a local reparation program to address racial disparities within Douglas County</p>	<p>Workgroup (support research phase) City/County (continued research & implementation)</p>		<p>Local Reparations for Black Americans: Case Studies Othering & Belonging Institute (berkeley.edu) with suggested partnership: Haskell University City of Evanston</p>
<p>Support changes to zoning policies for more inclusive and integrated communities</p>	<p>in progress at the City & County level</p>	<p>2024</p>	<p>How Minneapolis became the first to end single-family zoning</p>
<p>Support nondiscrimination policies that protect renters/buyers from discrimination based on source of income, immigration status, and criminal history</p>	<p>in progress at city level (SOI, immigration status) in progress at HRC (criminal history)</p>	<p>2024</p>	<p>Examples of Fair Chance Ordinances for limiting the use of criminal records in prospective tenant screening San Francisco, Richmond, Cook County</p>
<p>Recommend requiring universal design in new housing construction projects for affordable and supportive housing</p>	<p>Affordable Housing Supportive Housing Affordable Housing Trust Fund City/County</p>	<p>Beginning 2023, recommend considerations when funding new construction projects Policy implementation 2025</p>	<p>Universal Design, defined Affordable Housing Commission of the City of St. Louis - Universal Design Requirements for all new construction projects Case studies regarding housing, access, and dementia (p. 148-161) Wounded Warrior Home Project (vets with physical disabilities and PTSD) Johnson County, KS received recommendations for Universal Design in housing development >>More case studies from JOCO website</p>

			More examples from NLIHC Study of Accessibility and Universal Design in Affordable Housing
--	--	--	---

Planned Strategy 7:
 Create organizational assessments and supplemental training that encourages local agencies and government bodies to improve diversity and equity internally. Create a clear vision of communication and collaboration between all agencies, and provide resources to ensure an equitable lens in all areas of housing and homeless services that align with best practices that follow accessible sustainable housing and low barrier models.

Action Steps for Strategy 7:

What is the action to be taken?	Who is responsible?	By when will it be complete?	What resources or supports are needed?
Recommend seeking to increase diversity in hiring practices (i.e. advertising in non-traditional places, including interview questions that discuss equity)	Housing and Homeless Service Providers City/County Homeless & Housing Departments	2023	2022 CoC on Centering Racial Equity Haskell Career Fair
Recommend increased outreach and collaboration between social service providers, city/county leaders, and organizations with expertise on focus populations	Diversity & Equity Workgroup (outreach) Social service providers, city and county government individually responsible for implementing practices	2023	*Include in planned symposium for service providers (see above) Collaborate with... Haskell University Haskell Indian Health Center KU (equity departments) Independence Inc Minds Matter Community Groups
Create list of recommendations & resources agencies may use to encourage more equitable practices within their organization	Diversity & Equity Workgroup	2024	Find more on racialeequitytools.org Internally assess & revise current DEI strategy

			Why it's important to practice antiracism Intersectionality Toolkit LAHSA report & recommendations of Ad Hoc Committee on black people experiencing homelessness (2018)
Recommend low barrier practices in emergency services to reduce barriers that cause disparities in equity	Emergency Services workgroup Equity & Inclusion Work Group	2024	Emergency Shelter Learning Series Low-Barrier Playlist Understanding Low Barrier Shelter, Philosophy Matrix Indianapolis Case Study

Focus Area Content

Priority Focus Area

Affordable Housing

Related Objective(s):

Note: Must follow SMART+C formatting; Include data source (currently available or to be developed); Include frequency of data reporting

- **Is there an opportunity to develop an objective that is related to achieving equity?**
- **SMART+C: Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Timed & Challenging**

- By 2028, increase supply of affordable rental housing for households at 30-60%AMI by 1,500 new units.
 - increase supply of affordable units for households under 30%AMI by 375 (35%) new units
 - increase supply affordable units for households at 30-60%AMI by 1,125 (65%) new units
 - Of the above units, at least one-third will be 2-3 bedroom units
- By 2028, increase supply of affordable homeownership housing for homeowners at 30-80%AMI by 400 new units
 - Increase supply of affordable HO units at 30-60% AMI by 200 (50%)
 - Increase supply of affordable HO unites at 60-80% by 200 (50%)
 - Increase supply of accessible, affordable units for seniors and people with disabilities at 30-80% AMI by 200.
 - Of the above units, 25% will be 4-5 bedroom units
- By 2028, develop a 10-year affordable housing strategic plan
- By 2028, establish system changes that realign power imbalances preventing access to, or development of, affordable housing

Planned Strategy 1: Provide grant subsidy for new development of units with 2-3 bedrooms

Action Steps for Strategy 1:

What is the action to be taken?

Who is responsible?

By when will it be complete?

What resources or supports are needed?

Identify organization or entity responsible for developing NOFO and managing affordable housing grants

Affordable Housing Advisory Board with community partners

Q3 2023

Focused outreach with developers for discussions about incentives that would encourage/enable them to build units with 2-3 bedrooms and make at least 10% or more affordable.	Affordable Housing Advisory Board with community partners	Q3 2023	Staff and volunteer time Budget for print materials
Identify lead agency or agencies to apply for and manage annual and special NOFO funding	Affordable Housing Advisory Board with community partners	Q4 2023	

Establish guidelines and procedures for incentives and subsidy Identify additional funding sources

Planned Strategy 2: Increase permanently affordable housing stock by identifying and acquiring parcels and units for the community land trust and future affordable housing development

Action Steps for Strategy 2:

What is the action to be taken?	Who is responsible?	By when will it be complete?	What resources or supports are needed?
Meet with Tenants to Homeowners/Community Land Trust, Habitat for Humanity, City of Lawrence, Douglas County, and stakeholders to determine housing development roles	Tenants to Homeowners, Habitat for Humanity and Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority	Q3	
Research current City HOME & CDBG priorities	Tenants to Homeowners, Habitat for Humanity and Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority	Q3 2023	Staff time
Identify additional on-going funding source	Tenants to Homeowners, Habitat for Humanity and Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority	Q4 2023	Staff time
Advocate for prioritization of locally allocated federal funds to be utilized for permanent affordability	Tenants to Homeowners, Habitat for Humanity and Lawrence-Douglas	Q1 2024	Staff and volunteer time

	County Housing Authority		
Planned Strategy 3: Provide recommendations to Land Development Code Update Steering Committee for code updates that allow for flexible, time-efficient and cost-effective affordable housing development.			
Action Steps for Strategy 3			
What is the action to be taken?	Who is responsible?	By when will it be complete?	What resources or supports are needed?
Meet with Planning Director to gain understanding of Land Development Code update process, timing, and influence points	Rebecca Buford & Lea Roselyn	Q1 2023	Staff time
Determine the specific code updates to align for affordable housing land development code best practices (e.g. density, building typologies, ADUs, Shared Equity Ownership Models, etc.)	Rebecca Buford & Lea Roselyn, with subcommittee of Affordable Housing Workgroup	Q1 2023	Staff and/or volunteer time
Provide input on Land Development Code update assessment	Rebecca Buford, Lea Roselyn, with subcommittee of Affordable Housing Workgroup	Q1 2023	Staff and/or volunteer time
Write letter of recommended code updates to Land Development Code Update Steering Committee	Rebecca Buford & Lea Roselyn with subcommittee of Affordable Housing Workgroup	Q2 2023	Staff and/or volunteer time
Regularly update Affordable Housing Workgroup on opportunities for ongoing engagement and communication for Land Development Code update	Rebecca Buford & Lea Roselyn with subcommittee of Affordable Housing Workgroup	Ongoing during Land Development Code update process (2023-2024)	Staff and/or volunteer time
Review and provide feedback on every phase of the Land Development Code update process to	Rebecca Buford & Lea Roselyn with subcommittee of Affordable Housing	Q3 2023	Staff and/or volunteer time

Land Development Code Update Steering Committee and Consultants	Workgroup		
Analyze new Land Development Code with regard to creation of affordable units and recommend best practices for Affordable Housing Overlay Zone and Shared Equity Ownership Models to address gaps as needed	Rebecca Buford & Lea Roselyn, with subcommittee of Affordable Housing Workgroup	Q3 2024	Staff and/or volunteer time
Planned Strategy 4: Establish Tenant Legal Representation			
Action Steps for Strategy 4:			
What is the action to be taken?	Who is responsible?	By when will it be complete?	What resources or supports are needed?
Establish Tenant Legal Representation Workgroup	Human Services Program Manager	Q1 2023	-
Identify funding partners	Tenant Legal Representation workgroup	Q4 2023	Funding sources
Establish Tenant Legal Representation Pilot Project	Tenant Legal Representation workgroup	Q1 2023	
Propose Tenant Legal Representation ordinance based on outcomes of pilot	Tenant Legal Representation workgroup with community involvement	Q4 2024	Community support
Planned Strategy 5: Establish source of income discrimination protection enforcement			
Action Steps for Strategy 5:			
What is the action to be taken?	Who is responsible?	By when will it be complete?	What resources or supports are needed?
Ensure passing of Source of Income discrimination protections	Source of Income workgroup, Human Relations Commission, City Staff	Q4 2023	

Work with Human Relations Commission, relevant City Staff, and City Commissioners to construct source of income discrimination investigation programming	Source of Income workgroup, Human Relations Commission, City Staff	Q4 2023	Buy-in from all parties including Source of Income workgroup, Human Relations Commission, City Staff, and City Commissioners
--	--	---------	--

Planned Strategy 6: Establish an ordinance, commonly known as a Vacant Structure Ordinance, which would allow the City of Lawrence to seize or otherwise remediate the issue if a property is left vacant and uninhabited. (Pending HB2083)

Action Steps for Strategy 6:			
What is the action to be taken?	Who is responsible?	By when will it be complete?	What resources or supports are needed?
Research similar communities' ordinances			
Establish Vacant Structure Registry	City of Lawrence Code Official/Assistant Director of PDS	End Q4 2024	
Analyze Vacant Structure Registry and recommend Ordinance to City Commission	City of Lawrence Affordable Housing Administrator, City of Lawrence Code Official/Assistant Director of PDS, Affordable Housing Workgroup policy subcommittee	End of Q4 2025	
Identify plausible, appropriate enforcement policy/ordinance language	City of Lawrence Affordable Housing Administrator, City of Lawrence Code Official/Assistant Director of PDS, Affordable Housing Workgroup policy subcommittee	Q1 2026	Sample language from reviewed policies Staff and/or volunteer time
Work with City Attorney's Office to draft enforcement policy/ordinance change proposal	City of Lawrence Affordable Housing Administrator, City of Lawrence Code Official/Assistant	End of Q1 2026	Buy-in from city codes enforcement and administration to revise the ordinances

	Director of PDS, Affordable Housing Workgroup policy subcommittee		Staff and/or volunteer time
Submit policy/ordinance proposal to city legal counsel for review	City Legal Counsel, City of Lawrence Affordable Housing Administrator, City of Lawrence Code Official/Assistant Director of PDS, Affordable Housing Workgroup policy subcommittee	Q2 2026	Staff and/or volunteer time
Present enforcement policy/ordinance change proposal to the city commission for approval	City of Lawrence Affordable Housing Administrator, City of Lawrence Code Official/Assistant Director of PDS	Q2 2026	Staff and/or volunteer time

Planned Strategy 7: Recommend establishing an incentive program within City of Lawrence to encourage new affordable housing development

Action Steps for Strategy 7:

What is the action to be taken?	Who is responsible?	By when will it be complete?	What resources or supports are needed?
Research incentives for new affordable housing development, including waiving building and development review fees, providing property tax abatements for the creation of permanently affordable units, and expedited permitting.	City of Lawrence Affordable Housing Administrator, Affordable Housing Workgroup policy subcommittee	Q4 2023	Staff time
Host forum with developers for recommendations and feedback.	Affordable Housing workgroup, Affordable Housing Workgroup policy subcommittee	Q12024	Staff time, facilities, budget for catering and print materials
Develop initial recommendations on an affordable housing	Affordable Housing workgroup, Affordable Housing Workgroup	Q2 2024	Staff time

incentive program and present to the Lawrence City Commission for considerations.	policy subcommittee		
Further action steps dependent on Commission.			

Planned Strategy 8: Create planned strategy for researching and acquiring funding resources (one-time and sustainable)

Action Steps for Strategy 8:

What is the action to be taken?	Who is responsible?	By when will it be complete?	What resources or supports are needed?
Develop a team to research grant opportunities.	Affordable housing grant team	Q1 2023	Shared spreadsheet online for each team member to contribute details of 1) potential funders, 2) reasons they were selected as possibilities, 3) deadlines for proposals, 4) requirements of funder, 5) why specific funder would be appropriate/what outcomes and accountability (reporting) is required, and other information that will determine where applications are submitted.
Develop a plan for sharing the grant opportunities and supporting individuals, agencies, and government organizations in submitting grants.	Affordable housing grant team	Q2 2023	Staff & or/ volunteer time Technology supports including software and other data management tools
Support grantees in implementation of programming as needed.	Affordable housing grant team	Ongoing	Staff & or/ volunteer time

Planned Strategy 9: Develop plan for ongoing community engagement to support affordable housing efforts

Action Steps for Strategy 9:

What is the action to be taken?

Plan and arrange at least 2 different community engagement meetings. Aim to draw more than 100 community members who are new to the issue of affordable housing.	Affordable Housing Workgroup subcommittee interested in panel and community engagement presentation and facilitation	Q1 2023	Library resources, Would be good to involve AHAB Civic organizations and clubs Neighborhood associations Human Service agencies and stakeholders on panels and to function as facilitators
Get commitment from Local Human Service Providers to give PR for events and help tell the story about issues surrounding Affordable housing, through newsletters and social media and any other communication tools routinely used by providers	Affordable Housing Workgroup subcommittee	Q2 2023 Commitment by providers	
Secure a local volunteer to lead PR promotions of affordable housing issues and events	Affordable Housing Workgroup subcommittee	Secure volunteer by Q2 2023	Funds for print and other outreach materials
For subsequent years, plan for at least 1 annual community engagement affordable housing meeting.	Affordable Housing Workgroup subcommittee	Ongoing	

Planned Strategy 10: Develop 10-year Community Housing Plan

Action Steps for Strategy 10:

What is the action to be taken?

Do updated housing	Affordable Housing	Q2 2024	Funds for consultants
--------------------	--------------------	---------	-----------------------

assessment	Workgroup & Consultant		and assessments
Create and recommend schedule for ongoing housing assessments	Affordable Housing Workgroup & Consultant	Q2 2024	Staff and /or volunteer time
Identify group to lead updated 10-year plan	Affordable Housing Workgroup & Consultant	Q3 2024	Staff and /or volunteer time
Create action steps and timeline for new plan	Affordable Housing Workgroup & Consultant	Q3 2024	Staff and /or volunteer time

Planned Strategy 11: Create permanent and sustainable diversified funding sources for the Affordable Housing Trust Fund

Action Steps for Strategy 11:			
What is the action to be taken?			
TBD			

Planned Strategy 12: Develop targeted programs that increase racial equity in affordable housing access, and home and land ownership for Black, Indigenous People of Color experiencing housing disparities

Action Steps for Strategy 12:			
What is the action to be taken?			
TBD			

Planned Strategy 13: Create increased opportunities for community ownership of land and property for low-income community members

Action Steps for Strategy 13:			
What is the action to be taken?			
TBD			

Planned Strategy 14: Develop incentives to prioritize affordable housing as a community benefit for new City of Lawrence annexation approvals

Action Steps for Strategy 14:			
What is the action to be taken?			

TBD			
Planned Strategy 15: Increase community capacity for permanent affordable housing development by identifying and supporting an additional Community Housing Development Organization (CHODO) and Community Land Trust			
Action Steps for Strategy 15			
What is the action to be taken?			
TBD			

Focus Area Content			
Priority Focus Area:		Supportive Housing	
Related Objective(s): Note: Must follow SMART+C formatting; Include data source (currently available or to be developed); Include frequency of data reporting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is there an opportunity to develop an objective that is related to achieving equity? 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> By 2027 increase the number of permanent supportive housing units dedicated to chronically homeless individuals by 30 in Douglas County By 2027 increase the number of permanent supportive housing units dedicated to chronically homeless families by 2 (100%) By 2027 increase the number of permanent supportive housing units dedicated to homeless nearly elderly, 55+ individuals by 50 units By 2027 increase the number of permanent supportive housing units dedicated to justice-involved individuals by 20 in Douglas County By 2027 increase the number of transitional housing units dedicated to homeless individuals with SUD and/or mental illness by 15 in Douglas County By 2027 increase the number of transitional housing units dedicated to homeless families with SUD and/or mental illness by 10 in Douglas County By 2027 increase the number of transitional housing units dedicated to homeless, child-welfare involved families by 10 	
Planned Strategy 1: Develop a 5-year Supportive Housing Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) that reflects supportive, trauma informed housing design and community integration. Note: this should include capital and operative budgets			
Action Steps for Strategy 1:			
What is the action to be taken?	Who is responsible?	By when will it be complete?	What resources or supports are needed?
Design and develop plan for permanent supportive housing capital asset(s) acquisition and development	Capital Acquisitions and Development workgroup	End of 3 rd quarter 2023	Organizational commitments, staff time
Design and develop plan for transitional supportive housing capital asset(s)	Capital Acquisitions and Development workgroup	End of 3 rd quarter 2023	Organizational commitments, staff time
Design and develop transitional family housing capital asset(s)	Family Supportive Housing and Sheltering workgroup	End of 2 nd of quarter 2023	Organizational commitments, staff time
Advocate and engage with Lawrence-Douglas County Planning and Zoning to address land use, zoning, and code improvements needed to support capital asset development (mixed use, higher density, etc.)	City/County Planning and Zoning and Capital Acquisitions and Development workgroup	End of 1 st quarter 2023	Organizational commitments, staff time

Planned Strategy 2: Establish a community supportive housing case management program based on evidenced based practices			
Action Steps for Strategy 2:			
What is the action to be taken?	Who is responsible?	By when will it be complete?	What resources or supports are needed?
Define community wide standards and definitions for case management and case managers for low-barrier supportive housing -housing readiness	Low-Barrier Housing Case Management workgroup	End of 1 st quarter 2023	Organizational commitments, staff time, potential consulting or research fees/costs
Identify lead agencies and develop programming and MOU's	Low-Barrier Housing Case Management workgroup and City/County Management	End of 2 nd quarter 2023	Organizational commitments, financial resources will be needed to fund potential solutions (staffing, operating expenses, etc.)
Develop a network of providers to promote long-term housing (to include financial literacy, legal assistance, life skills, employment, etc.).	Lawrence Douglas County Housing Authority (resident services), Kansas Legal Services and Kansas Workforce Center	End of 2 nd quarter 2023	Organizational commitments, staff time, financial resources will be needed for staff and programming.
Planned Strategy 3: Establish sustainable public and private operating and supportive services funding resources			
Action Steps for Strategy 3:			
What is the action to be taken?	Who is responsible?	By when will it be complete?	What resources or supports are needed?
Identify lead agency or agencies to apply for and manage annual and special NOFO funding	Douglas County Administrator's Office	End of 2 nd quarter 2023	Organizational commitments, staff time
Establish a locally funded flexible housing subsidy pool program to scale and sustain supportive housing operations and services	Douglas County Administrator's Office and Lawrence Douglas County Housing Authority	Beginning of 4 th quarter 2023	Financial resources for programming and staff, organizational commitment, staff time
Identify one-time and ongoing private/non-profit funding sources and partnership	Fund Research and Development group	End of 2 nd quarter 2023	Staff time
Establish outcomes and key performance indicators	Housing & Homeless Stakeholder Group	December 2023	Staff time, potential consulting or research fees
Planned Strategy 4: Design and develop emergency, non-congregate shelter services for women, families and disabled single adults			
Note: This is a temporary strategy while transitional and permanent supportive housing units are under development, but some amount of emergency shelter should always be available for this population.			
Action Steps for Strategy 4:			
What is the action to be	Who is responsible?	By when will it be	What resources or

taken?		complete?	supports are needed?
Inventory existing congregate and non-congregate emergency sheltering resources for women, families and disabled single adults.	Family Supportive Housing and Sheltering workgroup	End of first quarter 2023	Staff time, potential consulting or research fees
Planned Strategy 5: Design a community outreach and communications curriculum to build community buy-in, trust, and engagement in supportive housing			
Action Steps for Strategy 5:			
What is the action to be taken?	Who is responsible?	By when will it be complete?	What resources or supports are needed?
Identify evidence-based practices essential to service models for supportive housing: housing first, harm reduction, trauma informed care, motivational interviewing, etc.	Advocacy and education Committee	End of 2 nd quarter 2023	Staff time, potential consulting or research fees, particularly to engage community members with lived experience
Develop community training and education sessions on supportive housing design and community integration from which the community may benefit	Advocacy and education Committee	End 2 nd quarter 2023	Staff time, potential consulting or research fees, particularly to engage community members with lived experience

Focus Area Content			
Priority Focus Area:		Systems	
<p>Related Objective(s): Note: Must follow SMART+C formatting; Include data source (currently available or to be developed); Include frequency of data reporting Is there an opportunity to develop an objective that is related to achieving equity?</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● By 2024, Develop a community dashboard which provides a real-time homelessness and housing service data. ● In partnership with the other focus area groups, develop a community engagement & education plan with a focus on the importance of good quality data, outcomes, and the systems used to collect and organize housing and homelessness data. ● Develop Key Performance Indicators based on goals established within the strategic plan that align with Built for Zero and other targeted outcomes to monitor and report on progress and success. ● By 2025, HMIS will be accessible for all homeless targeted programs and housing services throughout the community to review, input data, and pull reports. 	
<p>Planned Strategy 1: Promote collaboration, multi-agency wrap-around services, and shared data access across community unsheltered services, through integration of HMIS.</p>			
<p>Action Steps for Strategy 1</p>			
What is the action to be taken?	Who is responsible?	By when will it be complete?	What resources or supports are needed?
Determine number of agencies, programs and end users necessary to increase HMIS utilization across Lawrence/Douglas Community based on need and interest	COC representatives, COC HMIS Oversight Committee, Systems Subgroup	As soon as possible.	HMIS training curriculum, System Administration Capacity, HMIS cost based upon increased licensing
Connecting homeless service providers with the CoC to show need and interest to implement HMIS throughout the DG spectrum of services.	CoC representatives from Douglas Co, and the City of Lawrence. KSHC, CES Lead, Oversight Committee	As soon as possible.	None
Douglas Co agencies to voice needs to CoC through the recently	Douglas Co stakeholders	Completed	None

distributed survey.			
Increase Participation			
Increase engagement with CoC by participating in committees, subgroups, and general CoC tasks.	Douglas Co. Stakeholders and oversight committees		Regional plan for COC
Planned Strategy 2: Implement a data specialist to create and manage a public and agency facing daily updated or live dashboard of service provider availability, vacant bed spaces, current population of unsheltered individuals living within our community, and being a point of contact within the HMIS governance structure.			
Action Steps for Strategy 2			
What is the action to be taken?	Who is responsible?	By when will it be complete?	What resources or supports are needed?
Determine HMIS capacity of dashboard, what can be created, the cost, and options to provide meaningful information.	HMIS administrators, Steering committee members/Systems group members, Data specialist	By 2024 years end	HMIS capacity and demand, possible funding
Determine funding and hire Homeless Systems Data Specialist to form, maintain, and coordinate data.	Systems workgroup City and county policy makers, KSHC, COC HMIS Oversight Committee	By 2023 years end	Funding, which agency will house employee, HMIS contract cost capacity
Dedicated data staff will prepare KPIs to assess progress on strategic goals. (Will collect Qualitative Data and Quantitative Data)	KSHC, or creator of dashboard, if achieve through another agency	By 2024 years end	Specialized staff Funding for position
Follow up on CES Special NOFO application and finalize details for completion without SNOFO funding.	CES Lead, Systems workgroup, city and county policy makers	By year end 2023	Funding, CES Lead

Planned Strategy 3: Initiate a community engagement work group with representation of resource providers, stakeholders, community members, lived experience individuals, advocates, and business owners in order to identify community perspectives, field questions, and promote participation from Douglas County community members.

Action Steps for Strategy 3

What is the action to be taken?	Who is responsible?	By when will it be complete?	What resources or supports are needed?
To inquire with agencies to provide accurate info to determine PR capacity and ability to elevate the need of community education.	Community Engagement Work Group	On-going	None
Workgroup with several homeless service providers and community members to determine needs and desires of the public's educational wants and needs.	Workgroup is already convening and forming future goals for the group.	On-going	Community engagement, educational materials, unique engagement options, venues, funding.
Include COC planning and educational materials and personnel.	COC committees, LD Committees		

Planned Strategy 4: Develop Key Performance Indicators based on goals established within the strategic plan that align with Built for Zero and other targeted outcomes to monitor and report on progress and success.

Action Steps for Strategy 4

What is the action to be taken?	Who is responsible?	By when will it be complete?	What resources or supports are needed?
Utilize available, various data sources to gauge baseline achievement for implementation of strategic plan.	Systems group and data specialist	Q2 of 2023	All available data sources HMIS, MyRc, Agency data
Oversite group/steering body assesses data and develops performance improvement strategies based on identified gaps	Stakeholders/Steering Committee, data specialist	Individual performance indicator areas will have timelines for achievement based on the individual field/area	All available data sources HMIS, MyRc, Agency data

or inadequate performance.		concerned.	
----------------------------	--	------------	--

Focus Area Content

Priority Focus Area:

Emergency Shelter

Related Objective(s):

Note: Must follow SMART+C formatting; Include data source (currently available or to be developed); Include frequency of data reporting

- **Is there an opportunity to develop an objective that is related to achieving equity?**

- By 2027, increase the number of low barrier, non-congregate single female adult emergency shelter beds by 30.
- By 2027, increase the number of low barrier, non-congregate youth (<18) emergency shelter beds by 15.
- By 2027, increase the number of low barrier, non-congregate emergency shelter beds for individuals fleeing domestic violence, human trafficking, and/or stalking by 15.
- By 2027, increase the number of low barrier non-congregate emergency shelter for acute medical respite care by 10.
- By 2027, increase the number of low barrier, non-congregate family emergency shelter beds/units for all families with children under 18 years old by 20.
- By 2027, increase the number of low barrier, non-congregate emergency shelter beds for all single adult males by TBD.
- By 2027, increase the number of community outreach/day center facilities to support access to basic hygiene, including bathrooms, showers, and laundry to promote dignity and public health, by 3.
- By 2026, establish a 5-member multi-disciplinary street outreach team serving unsheltered homeless individuals, including large encampments. *Example: [Denver Street Outreach Collaborative](#)*
- By 2024, establish a community severe weather and disaster recovery emergency shelter plan for houseless individuals.
- By 2024, identify 3 agencies to act as coordinated entry access points to provide triage, diversion, and care coordination to those at risk of homelessness or who are experiencing homelessness.

Planned Strategy 1: THESE ARE NOT WHAT ARE LISTED ABOVE. THESE ARE WHAT IS NEEDED TO ACCOMPLISH THE OBJECTIVES LISTED ABOVE.

Action Steps for Strategy 1: PLACEHOLDER – Pallet shelter project

What is the action to be taken?	Who is responsible?	By when will it be complete?	What resources or supports are needed?

Planned Strategy 2:			
Action Steps for Strategy 2:			
What is the action to be taken?	Who is responsible?	By when will it be complete?	What resources or supports are needed?
Planned Strategy 3:			
Action Steps for Strategy 3:			
What is the action to be taken?	Who is responsible?	By when will it be complete?	What resources or supports are needed?
Planned Strategy 4:			
Action Steps for Strategy 4:			
What is the action to be taken?	Who is responsible?	By when will it be complete?	What resources or supports are needed?
Planned Strategy 5:			
Action Steps for Strategy 5:			
What is the action to be taken?	Who is responsible?	By when will it be complete?	What resources or supports are needed?